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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

F I N A L

CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

D E C E M B E R 1 9 7 6

Southern California Association of Governments

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SUMMARY SHEET

Environmental Impact Report

for

SCAG Conservation and Open Space Plan

- I. Project Location: SCAG region - counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura.
- II. Description of Action: A plan for natural resource conservation and open space preservation in the region including goals, objectives, policies, implementation techniques and areas of regional significance and concern.
- III. Significant Environmental Impacts:
 - A. Air Quality - mitigated
 - B. Land Use - mitigated
 - C. Plant Life and Wildlife - mitigated
 - D. Population - mitigated
 - E. Housing - mitigated
- IV. Alternatives Considered:
 - A. More restrictive policies
 - B. Less restrictive policies
 - C. Different design alternatives
 - D. No Project



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DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The Conservation and Open Space Plan is an element of the Regional Development Guide of the Southern California Association of Governments. It is one of six elements of the Development Guide, the others being comprehensive land use, housing, human services, environmental management, and transportation. The plan sets forth goals, objectives and policies for the conservation of natural resources and the preservation of open space land. In addition, the plan offers a series of suggested implementation measures and a listing of areas of special regional significance.

Resource conservation is the major focus of the report, with open space preservation as a primary means of conserving land based resources.

Natural resource policies in the plan deal with the resources produced and used in the region. The policies are designed for the region as a whole and address each of the significant resource types. These are: General policies; Agriculture; Soil and Minerals; Energy; Heritage Resources; Water Quality; and Timber Management.

Goals, objectives and policies for open space preservation are divided into six primary open space uses, each of which has different characteristics and needs, and each of which has very large areas of overlap. These uses are: Open Space for the Preservation of Natural Resources, the Managed Production of Resources, Outdoor Recreation, Public Health and Safety, Urban Shaping, and Public Well-being. Several policies from each category could apply to an individual site.

The plan includes a discussion of means of implementation which can be used

by local government in realizing the plan. A major feature of the plan is the delineation of Areas of Regional Significance and Concern which serve to make planning more detailed and useful, and provide a further means for implementation.

The Guidelines for Environmental Impact Reports, as amended September 30, 1976 in response to AB 2679 (Knox) were used in the revision of this EIR.

The Conservation and Open Space plan is necessarily a very general document because of the scale of the region. The Environmental Impact Report is also generalized to a similar degree. To attempt to apply specific analysis on the impacts on the majority of the plans policies would involve an unacceptable degree of speculation.

As the plan is refined, and as more specific products appear, more detailed environmental analysis will be done to aid in decision making.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The SCAG 38,000 square mile region includes a wide range of natural features, plant and animal habitats some of which are found in few other places in the world. Elevations range from 232 feet below sea level (Salton Sea) to 11,502 feet above sea level (Mount San Geronio). Rainfall varies from about 3 inches to over 40 inches per year. Life zones range from the coastal and marshland types to dry desert type to alpine type. Each contains its own variety of plant and animal species.

The region includes six counties, 151 cities, portions of 4 National Forests, three National Monuments, and 2 BLM Districts and over 900 Special Districts.

Natural Environment

To plan effectively for the open space and conservation needs of the region, it was necessary to subdivide it into smaller areas which have similar characteristics. SCAG determined four areas for use in the plan which incorporate features from state and local plans, and habitats as well as physiographic incorporate This will allow for greater consideration of their interrelationships and sharing of data. These four planning areas are shown on the map in the plan report and are:

- a. Coastal & Marine Planning area - This area extends inland about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and includes this coastal strip in addition to the harbors, marinas and tidal estuaries. Offshore this area extends to the Channel Islands and includes the intervening ocean.
- b. Southwest Hills and Valley Planning Area - This area abuts the Coastal

and Marine Planning area on its west side. Its eastern boundary ascends the slopes of the major Transverse and Peninsular Ranges to the 2500 foot contour as described below.

- c. Mountain Planning Area - The westerly boundary of this planning area is generally the 2500 foot contour separating it from the Southwest Hills and Valley area. At the mouths of major canyons, and in the Newhall, Banning and Anza Valley areas, according to vegetation types, this contour line was departed from to enclose the canyons within the Mountain area and to incorporate appropriate lower elevation habitats. The Northeastern boundary begins along the tops of the Portal and Sierra Pelona Ridges and continues from Mt. Emma along the 4500 foot contour to Whitewater Canyon. This defines a habitat separation between mountains and the high desert. At Whitewater Canyon the line drops to the 2500 foot contour and extends along it to the Riverside -San Diego County line.
- d. Desert and Desert Mountain Planning Area - This area extends eastward from the Mountain area to the state line and includes the Mojave and Colorado Deserts.

Each of these planning areas is distinct from the others, yet at their interfaces they grade into one another and thus share common characteristics. While they are separate entities, the exact boundary lines between them are somewhat arbitrary.

Geomorphology and Geology- The region lies within six distinct geomorphic provinces. (following map). Each has characteristic structural features and rock types (the region's rocks range in age from Pre-Cambrian to recent). A major feature of the region's complex geologic structure are the numerous earthquake faults. Major fault zones include the San Andreas, San Jacinto, Elsinore, Garlock, and Newport-Inglewood Faults. Many fault locations are

not known precisely.

Following is a description of the physical features of each of the geomorphic provinces as located in each county of the SCAG region.

The coastline and backshore has been divided into several units for ease of analysis. This north-south division also extends $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland according to the coastal strip definition. These boundaries are shown on the following map and discussion is organized around these areas.

The region has about 157 miles of shoreline measured straight along and not including inlets, islands and estuaries which are part of the province. The following describes some of the physical features of the coastal strip.

Ventura County

Ventura County has approximately 41 miles of coastline which is primarily sandy beach. The northeast section begins at Rincon Point and extends to the city of Ventura. The beach consists of very narrow cobble shore which provides little protection to the beachshore from wave erosion. The beaches are so narrow that there is no exposed beach at high tide while the backshore consists of low bluffs and hills. The north backshore is developed with petroleum installations and the south is the city of Ventura.

The Ventura-Oxnard alluvial plain coast extends from Ventura Marina to Point Mugu. A sandy beach extends its length. Much of the backshore consists of River and Mugu Lagoon. The remainder of the backshore consists of sand dunes and urban development.

The coastline from Point Mugu to the Ventura-Los Angeles county line consists entirely of sandy beach backed by cliffs. The beach is generally narrow, 100 to 300 feet wide, and interrupted by small rocky protrusions. The highway is immediately behind the beach backed by the Santa Monica Mountains along this portion of the shoreline. Backshore topography is rugged; the Santa Monica Mts. are members of the Transverse Ranges.

Los Angeles County Coast

The Los Angeles County coastline is 74 miles long. The northern section extends from the Ventura - Los Angeles County line eastward and southward to Santa Monica pier. From the county line near Sequit Point to Point Dume is a sandy beach backed by cliffs. About half the backshore atop the cliffs supports houses. This bluff coast occupies the base of the Santa Monica Mountains.

From Point Dume to the Santa Monica pier the sandy beach continues and is narrower in the northern portions and wider in the southern portions. The bluffed backshore is almost entirely developed.

The Santa Monica Bay segment extends from Santa Monica Pier to where the El Segundo Sand Hills meet Palos Verdes Peninsula. The shoreline consists of wide sandy beaches with low lying developed backshore immediately behind the beach. The shoreline is predominately straight with two offshore breakwaters (at Santa Monica pier and Marina del Rey) and with an estuary at Ballona Creek.

Palos Verdes Peninsula Coast (16.8 miles)

The Palos Verdes Peninsula's rocky coastline is composed primarily of rocky cliffs and headlands with small pocket beaches of sand or cobbles. The cliff tops are mostly developed with residences. The southern portion is Cabrillo Beach at the root of the Los Angeles Harbor Breakwater.

The Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor area was a tidal lagoon which has been modified by long offshore breakwaters. There are thirty miles of shoreline within the harbor, excluding the shoreline of Terminal Island. The area is bounded on the north by the steep vertical cliffs of Point Fermin and on the south by the ocean entrance of the Los Angeles River. It is the busiest harbor on the West Coast.

The southern segment of coastline in Los Angeles County extends from the Los Angeles River to the Los Angeles-Orange County line at the San Gabriel River and consists of a sandy shoreline backed by urban development on the plain.

Orange County Coast

Orange County has about 42 miles of coastline. The first section of coastline extends from the Los Angeles - Orange County line at the mouth of the San Gabriel River downcoast to Corona del Mar just south of the entrance to Newport Bay. It includes the estuaries of Sunset Bay, Anaheim Bay, Bolsa Bay and Upper Newport Bay and their backshores. The coastline itself is comprised entirely of sandy beaches interrupted only by harbor entrances and river mouth jetties. The beach here is highly developed.

From Corona del Mar to Dana Point the Coastline is rocky with numerous small pocket beaches frequently interrupted by rock outcroppings. The greater part of the shoreline is backed by escarpments rising to heights of 30 to 130 feet. The backshore is highly developed at Corona del Mar and from Laguna Beach to Dana Point. The remainder of the backshore at the crest of the cliffs are the relatively undeveloped San Joaquin Hills.

The southern stretch of the Orange County coastline extends from Dana Point Harbor to San Mateo Point and is referred to as Capistrano Bight. It consists of sandy beaches backed by cliffs up to 100 feet high. Virtually all the immediate backshore is developed.

The Channel Islands (Santa Cataline, San Clemente, San Nicholas, Santa Barbara, Anacapa)

These also include the islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz which are under the jurisdiction of Santa Barbara County and are not a part of this plan. They total 148 miles of shorelines and add greatly to the productive interface of land and sea in Southern California.

Southwest Hill & Valley Planning Area

This planning area generally includes the southern portions of Ventura and Los Angeles Counties; the western portions of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties; and all of Orange County. As stated in a previous section, the western boundary abuts the Coastal and Marine Planning Area at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland from the mean high tide line. North and east the boundary is at the 2500 foot contour line with modifications to include or exclude specific landforms or habitat types as appropriate.

Ventura County

The Ventura County portion of the planning area encompasses all or parts of several well defined geomorphic or topographic areas. These include: (1) the Santa Ynez Mountains; (2) the Santa Susana Mountains; (3) the Santa Monica Mountains; and (4) the Ventura Basin, including all the small valleys and ridges.

The mountain groups are part of the Transverse Range which is typified by a series of east-trending steep-sided folds, many of which are shattered by a complex series of faults.

The area adjacent to the North Coast is mostly mountainous and encompasses the southeast corner of the Santa Ynez Mountains from the Ventura River to Santa Barbara County and from the coast north to the drainage divide. Slopes throughout the area are steep with inclinations of $2\frac{1}{2}$:1 being common. Stream channels are generally deeply incised and stream flow is intermittent except for minor year-around flow in Rincon Creek.

The Central Coastal Plain, lying between the Santa Ynez Mountains to the

northwest and the Santa Monica Mountains to the southeast, consists of an area of about 85,000 acres. It extends for 18 miles along the boundary of the coastal area and for about 10 miles inland. Deposition of sediments from the Santa Clara River has formed much of the uppermost alluvium and soils.

The part of the basin that extends south from the lower Santa Clara River Valley to the Calleguas-Conejo Creek drainage system is known as Oxnard Plain. In the southeast corner of the Plain is Mugu Lagoon. Drainage into Mugu Lagoon is from the Calleguas-Conejo Creek system from the Thousand Oaks, and Simi Valley areas.

The Santa Monica Mountains, which include the Channel Islands of Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa and San Miguel, form a range that lies within South Ventura County. Boney Mountain in Ventura County is the highest point in the area, rising over 3000 feet above sea level. Slopes throughout the area are steep with inclinations of 45 degrees being common. Stream channels are generally deeply incised and stream flow is intermittent throughout the area.

Los Angeles County

The southern portion of Los Angeles County which is in the Planning Area is a complex structure with a number of distinctive features. In the north is a continuation of the Santa Clara River Valley from Ventura County. The communities of Castaic, Newhall and Saugus are located here and drainage is via the Santa Clara River.

Circling the alluvium filled basin of the San Fernando Valley are the Santa Susana, San Gabriel and Santa Monica Mountains and the Verdugo Hills. The Valley receives drainage from smaller streams in the hills and from Big Tujunga Wash and is drained by the Los Angeles River coursing between

the Santa Monica Mountains and the Verdugo Hills.

The San Gabriel Valley is bordered by the San Gabriel Mountains, Repetto, San Jose and Puente Hills. Through it courses the Rio Hondo and the San Gabriel Rivers via Whittier Narrows.

The coastal plain rises from sea level to elevations of a few hundred feet with a few scattered hills and mesas projecting 100-200 feet above its level; Baldwin, Dominguez and Signal Hills are examples. Palos Verdes Hills at its southwest edge interrupt the otherwise smooth transition from land to sea. This coastal plain, known as the Los Angeles Basin, extends well beyond Los Angeles County and appears as an alluvial sea lapping at the base of the surrounding mountains.

Most of the valleys within the planning area are synclinal (downward folded) in nature surrounded by both anticlinal (upward folded) hills and uplifted fault blocks.

Orange County

The entirety of Orange County is included in the Planning Area. The Los Angeles Basin extends into the northern part of the county and is also known as the Downey Plain (formed by alluvium from the Los Angeles, San Gabriel and Santa Ana Rivers) and the Tustin Plain formed from the deposits of Santiago Creek and other smaller streams.

These plains are bounded on the north by the Puente Hills and their eastward extension, the Chino Hills; on the east by the Santa Ana Mountains, ranging to altitudes of 5,700 feet at Santiago Peak, and on the south by the San Joaquin Hills. These are parts of the Peninsular Range geomorphic province. The northern part of the Downey plain drains northwestward into the San Gabriel River. The Santa Ana River, flowing through Santa Ana Canyon and separating the Downey and Tustin Plains drains the remainder of the north county and a large watershed in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. The San Joaquin Hills generally drain directly to the sea through a series of smaller streams.

San Bernardino County

In San Bernardino County, the planning area encompasses the valley portion and the slopes of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains up to 2,500 feet in elevation. These mountains are part of the Transverse Ranges. The valley, as with most of the region's planning area, is often grouped with the Peninsular Ranges because of their underlying northwest trending structures. Portions of the Chino and Jurupa Hills are also within the area.

Most of Cajon Pass is included. Formed principally by the San Andreas Fault, the pass separates the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains but is physically and ecologically related to the valley.

Tributary streams drain into the Santa Ana River which rises in the San Bernardino Mountains and traverses the south east corner of the valley.

Riverside County

The entire western end of Riverside County up to the 2500 foot level of the San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains is included in the planning area. In the area of the Anza Valley the boundary has been

shifted eastward to the Santa Rosa Mountains to incorporate the valley even though it lies above 2500 feet. This was done because of its structural and ecological relationships to the Southwest Hill and Valley Planning area.

This section of Riverside County also includes the eastern slopes of the San Jacintos and Santa Rosas, as part of the Peninsular Ranges. This same general structure incorporates the Jurupa Hills, Perris Valley, and other small hills and valleys.

Principal drainage is provided by the Santa Ana River in the northern section, the San Jacinto River and other streams in the central section, and by a number of small streams in the San Juan and Santa Margarita basins to the south. Lake Elsinore, into which the San Jacinto River flows, has no regular outlet to the sea. There are several large artificial lakes in the area.

Mountain Planning Area

This planning area encircles the Southwest Hill and Coastal Planning areas. On its southern and western faces it begins at 2500 feet in elevation (with modifications for particular geographic or biologic features). On the north and east "high desert" sides it begins at the 4500 foot level because of this upland nature of the desert and desert conditions of the slopes. At Whitewater Canyon at the eastern end of the San Bernardino Mountains (where they are separated from the Little San Bernardino Mountains by Morongo Valley) the

level drops to 2500 feet adjacent to the "low desert" for the same reasons mentioned above. This results in a very narrow "waist" in the Banning Pass area. Nevertheless, the connection is pronounced.

The east-west alignment of the Transverse Ranges produces mountains and valleys of that orientation.

In the east, faults are the principal structures. Many like the Foothill fault along the south side of the San Gabriel Mountains, trend east-west and are steeply inclined to the north with the north side relatively uplifted.

The principal dissonant note in the east-west fabric of the Transverse Ranges is the San Andreas fault, and its close relative, the San Jacinto, which cross the province in the northwesterly direction through many miles of right-lateral displacement.

The portion of the Peninsular Ranges included within the Mountain Planning area was formed by a lifting and tilting westward of the

Southern California batholith, which has since been uncovered as granite mountains by erosion. The mountains and intervening valleys have a distinct northwest grain. This grain stops abruptly at the Transverse Ranges.

Ventura County

This portion of the planning area is a province comprised primarily of folded sedimentary rock. There are a number of mountain complexes in the area including the Sierra Madre, Pine Mountain, Topatopa Mountain and others; but no single dominant range. The high point is 8013 feet at Frazier Mountain.

Principal drainage to the south is provided by the Sespe and Piru Creek sections of the Santa Clara River system, and to the northwest by the Cuyama River.

Los Angeles County

This portion of the planning areas is a province county. The general structure is of an uplifted and tilted fault block with the scarp on the south side. The rocks are largely igneous rather than sedimentary. This highest point is at the county's eastern extremity - 10,064 feet at Mount San Antonio.

Drainage to the southwest is provided by the Santa Clara River and the Los Angeles River fed by Big Tujunga Wash. Principal drainage to the south is by the San Gabriel River system. To the north drainage is by a number of smaller streams flowing onto the desert floor.

There is also a division of the range into north and south portions. The southern "front country" is generally lower and more brush covered than the higher northern crest. The two are separated by the San Gabriel Fault.

San Bernardino County

The San Gabriel Mountains extend into this county to Cajon Pass, which separates them from the San Bernardinos. Structurally the two are similar. The highest point in Southern California is in this area at Mount San Gorgonio standing at 11,502 feet.

There are a number of lakes throughout the Transverse Range. Principal ones in this county (each is man made or improved) are Big Bear, Arrowhead and Silverwood; and Castaic, Pyramid and Crystal in Los Angeles County.

Riverside County

The San Bernardino Mountains extend southward into Riverside County to Banning Pass forming the southernmost extremity of the Transverse Range included in the Mountain Planning Area. The Transverse Range and Peninsular Range portions of the planning area are connected by a narrow neck across the pass which is above 2500 feet.

In gross aspect this section of the planning area is a large block uplifted abruptly along the eastern edge and tilted westward. The highest point, San Jacinto Peak (10,831 ft.), towers more than 10,000 feet above Palm Springs and Coachella Valley.

The mountains and ranges making up the west slope rise steeply and abruptly above adjoining valleys, but much of the upland country has a gentle relief.

There are two mountain ranges in the area: the San Jacinto Mountains

and the Santa Rosa Mountains whose highest point is reached at Toro Peak - 8716 feet.

The boundary of the planning area lies at the 2500 foot contour except in the Anza Valley area when the elevation lies around 4000 feet. This was done because the area is more closely related to the Southwest Hill and Valley Planning area.

Drainage from these mountains is provided by a number of small streams to the east and west including the San Jacinto River, the Whitewater River, Tocalota Creek, Cahuilla Creek and smaller water courses.

Desert and Desert Mountain Planning Area

This planning area is by far the largest in the SCAG region and encompasses all or part of four geomorphic provinces. These are: Basin Ranges in northern San Bernardino County; Mojave Desert in northern Los Angeles County and most of the desert in San Bernardino County; Transverse Ranges in San Bernardino and Riverside counties; and the Salton Trough covering most of Imperial County.

Boundaries of the Planning Area lie at 4500 feet in the high desert portions of Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties and at 2500 feet in the low desert sections of Riverside and Imperial Counties.

Los Angeles County

The entire northern third of Los Angeles County is covered by the high standing (between 2000 and 3000 feet) western portion of the Mojave Desert. It is an area of sparse rainfall and extreme temperatures. This section of the desert is of generally low relief, consisting of very deep alluvial fill punctuated with a number of eroded knobs and buttes.

Other features include several large dry lakes or playas. It is an area of interior drainage, without an outlet to the sea. The desert receives water from the San Gabriels via a number of small streams. This water is lost to the deep alluvium, evaporation and/or is impounded in the playas for a short time.

San Bernardino County

This county contains portions of three geomorphic areas within its section of the Desert planning area. The largest is the Mojave Desert, occupying all but small parts of the north and south.

The eastern Mojave also has topography largely in the form of basins and open valleys between mountainous masses. In the south these mountains and valleys have a northwest alignment. In the northern half, the alignment is jumbled.

In addition, two large troughs extend east-southeastward. One starts from Barstow and is followed about two-thirds of its length by U.S. Highway 66 and the Santa Fe Railroad. A similar somewhat smaller trough runs parallel from Victorville to a cul de sac at Dale Dry Lake, 20 miles east of Twenty-Nine Palms. Apple and Lucerne valleys lie in this trough.

The eastern Mojave has its greatest relief to the east. There, some of its valley floors are only 600 - 800 feet above sea level, and many higher peaks and ridges attain elevations of 4500 to nearly 7500 feet.

The northern edge of San Bernardino County includes a portion of the Basin Range geomorphic province. This area is characterized by a series of linear ranges and intervening valleys formed by tilted fault blocks. The province extends throughout a great part of the west including eastern California, Nevada and Utah. The area is one of enclosed drainage into small basins.

A small part of the Little San Bernardino and Pinto Mountain segments of the Transverse Range lie in the southern part of the county. Drainage is into enclosed basins to the north.

Riverside County

Portions of three geomorphic provinces are also included in the desert part of Riverside County. The final two mountain groups of the Transverse Range, the Little San Bernardino and Pinto Mountains, are in the north central portion. They are much lower in elevation than the central parts of the range.

To the east the Mojave Desert stretches from the Transverse Range to the Colorado River. There are several mountain groups with no particular orientation. Drainage from both of these is mostly interior with some going to the Colorado River.

The western portion lies in the Salton Trough. This geomorphic province is basically a landward continuation of the Gulf of California extending northwestward to Banning Pass. The Riverside County portion includes the Coachella Valley and part of the Salton Sea.

Salton Trough embraces the largest area of dry land below sea level in the Western Hemisphere. Death Valley is slightly deeper, - 282 feet compared to -273 feet (before the Salton Sea was created), but the part of Death Valley below sea level is much smaller.

The Trough is bordered by rugged mountains on both sides, those to the west are higher and more massive. Drainage is inward toward the Salton Sea.

Imperial County

The largest part of the Salton Trough lies in Imperial County, as does most of the Salton Sea. The floor of the Imperial Valley is nearly flat with some minor outcroppings. The high point of the county is 768 feet at Superstition Mountain. Most of it is below sea level and drains to the Salton Sea at -230 feet. The area is seismically active with numerous geothermal areas.

On the east side of the Trough are the Algodones Sand Dunes, a chain 45 miles long and 4-8 miles wide trending northwesterly. There are wide interdune flats. The dunes are dynamic, moving southeastward at 6-12 inches per year.

The northeastern corner of the Imperial County is a portion of the Mojave Desert with the Chocolate Mountains draining toward the Colorado River.

Southern California Climate

The coastal and inland valleys have a Mediterranean type climate, with warm summers and mild winters. In the eastern part of the region, as the elevation increases, other climatic types occur. The mountains have a cold, sub-alpine climate; while the upper deserts can be cold and dry in winter and hot and dry in summer, the lower desert is hot and dry almost all year.

The principal determinant of the weather in Southern California is the semi-permanent high pressure system over the Pacific Ocean to the northwest. This high causes a northwesterly wind flow over the cool ocean offshore most of the time. During the day, a sea breeze develops, supported by the northwesterly wind flow, as the winds blow onshore. At night, the onshore flow weakens as the land cools and is replaced by the flow of cool air downslope and down valley toward the ocean (land breeze). The sea breeze occurs during the entire year but is strongest in the summer and weakest in the winter. The land breeze is strongest during the winter.

Frontal storms replace the diurnal pattern most frequently in the winter when the high pressure system weakens and moves southward. These storms generally move through the area every seven to ten days, and can occur as often as twice a week. They produce most of the annual total precipitation in the coastal and mountain areas. Although fronts occasionally move through the area in the summer, they usually have insufficient moisture to produce more than a few clouds. Precipitation during the summer is most frequently observed in the desert and mountain areas when moisture enters from the south.

High pressure occasionally moves into the Great Basin northeast of the region, bringing warmer air aloft and sometimes developing strong northeast winds in the coastal basins and canyons (Santa Anas). During strong Santa Ana winds in the inland basins, coastal areas may experience strong sea breeze conditions.

The intermediate valleys are subject to the sea breeze although the air is warmed by its passage over the land.

Temperature. Surface air temperatures over land near the ocean generally vary over a small range between night and day. The marine air remains within a few degrees of the ocean temperature (mid to high 50's during winter and low to mid 60's during summer). The onshore sea breeze usually starts by mid or late morning, limiting the amount of daytime heating. The lines of equal daily temperature range generally are close together along the coast because of the marine influence, especially in July when the sea breeze is strongest. The desert areas are uniform in the amount of change, displaying the greatest daily temperature change in the region. The marine influence is also evident from the following figures which show the average maximum and minimum temperatures for January and July. During July, the average maximum temperature in the desert can exceed 90 F and be near 70 F along the coast.

Severe Weather. Severe weather is rare and usually associated with the winter storms or Santa Ana conditions.

On the average, thunderstorms occur only about two days per year (any month) on the coast, and usually are weak in intensity. In the interior of the region, they are most frequent during the summer. Usually confined to the mountains and southeast desert area, they occur on 10 to 15 days each year in the mountains. Hailstorms are seldom observed in Southern California.

Only about one tornado per year occurs in California generally during March or April.

Natural Hazards

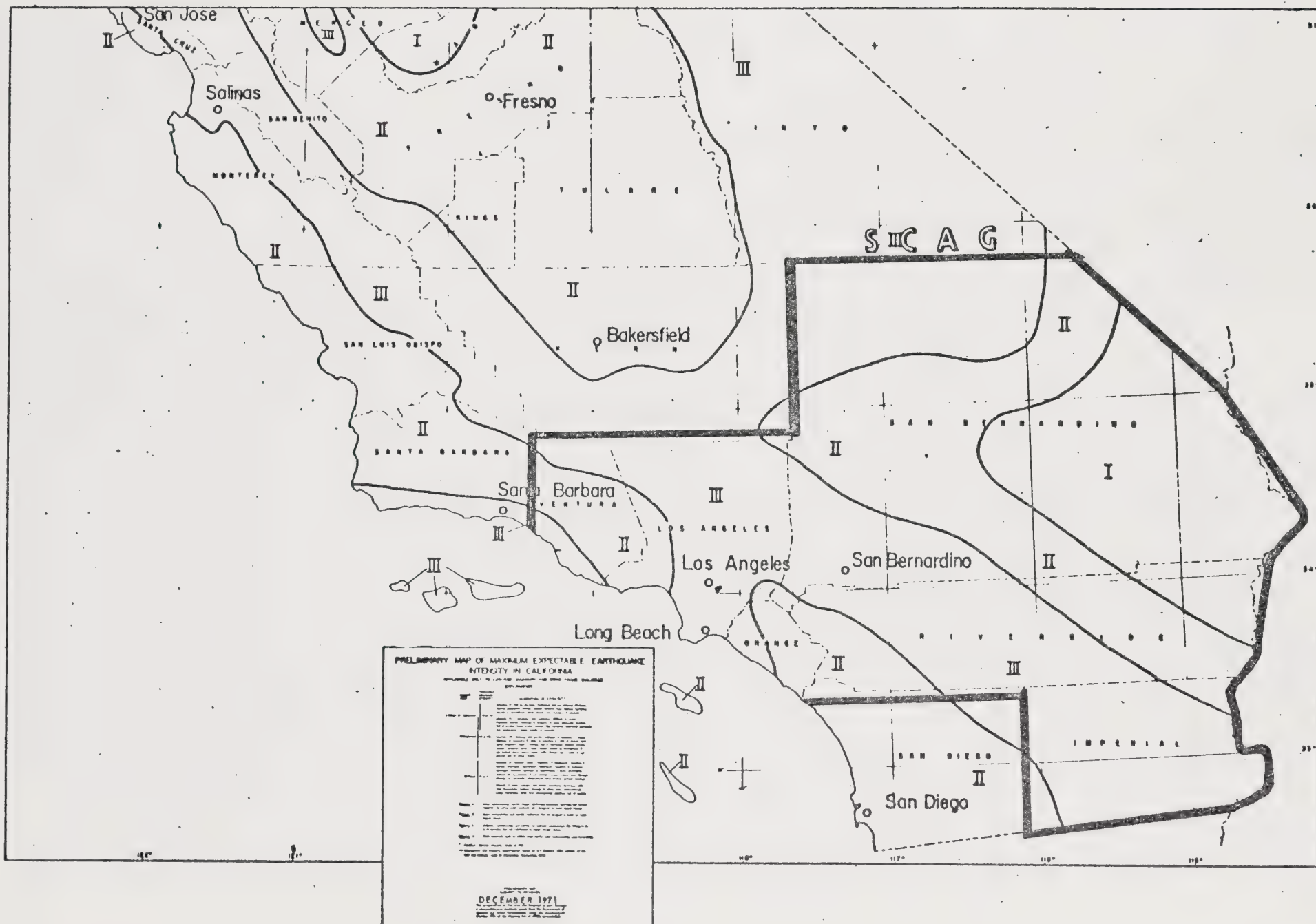
From a regional perspective, the greatest natural hazards in the SCAG area are related to seismic events. Fire and flooding hazards in the

the region.

Southern California is a seismically active area. While some records have been kept for over 200 years, only the records since 1932 are considered to be reasonably complete for Southern California. This interval is far too short to determine earthquake probability accurately. However, together with seismologic and geologic reasoning, the data indicate that the SCAG area can expect a moderate earthquake ($M = 6.0$ to 6.9) every 10 years, a major earthquake ($M = 7.01$ to 7.9) about every 20 to 25 years, and a great earthquake (larger than 7.7) about every 100 years.

Future earthquakes in Southern California could be associated with any one of the several faults in the region considered active (following map).





Southern California has a long history of serious brush fires. The climate is conducive to highly flammable vegetation. The worst fires occur at the end of the summer when the brush is driest and the strong, hot Santa Ana winds blow. Fires which might otherwise be confined to a structure or roadside instead race long distances, leaping natural and man-made fire barriers.

The hillside brush serves an important use as protective watershed. The vegetation slows the water runoff and induces rainfall to penetrate the soil where it is either later used by the vegetation or eventually becomes part of a spring or an underground water basin. Without the brush cover, the water rapidly flows off the hillsides, carrying large quantities of topsoil with it. Structures not lost to fire are often lost to flood and mudslides with the first winter rains.

Besides being unsightly, the burned-off hillsides deprive animals of natural habitat, which takes years to restore itself. Springs, supported by water contained by the vegetation, remain dry until adequate vegetation returns.

Flood Hazards. The occasional heavy rainfall which characterizes the Southern California winter rainy season generates rapid, high volume runoff and requires flood protection. The high peak loads require that flood control facilities operate independently of the sanitary sewers.

Over the last several decades significant gains have been made in flood control by construction of storm drains, flood control channels, retention basins and dams as well as by prohibition or regulation of use in areas subject to flooding. The major element in the system of containment and removal of rain waters has been the concrete lined flood control channel which characterizes Southern California's riverbeds and washes. The flood control system has performed well, and continuing efforts are being directed toward completing the system by controlling waters in those drainage areas not already being adequately protected.

Land Use and Urban Form

The SCAG region is the largest substate planning area in the United States. However, most of the region is undeveloped, its eastern two-thirds being mountains and deserts. As the following map shows, the urbanized area of the region is relatively small -- just over 4% -- encompassing some 1600 square miles (including settlements in the mountains and desert with populations over 1000/sq.mi). The region has many activity centers rather than a single dominant center. A land-use breakdown of the urban area shows that housing dominates other land uses.



Antelope Valley

Barstow

Riverside

Huntington Beach

San Fernando Valley

Torrance

Ventura - Oxnard

SCAG URBAN AREAS

- Urbanized (1970)
- Urbanizing (1975)



November 1974

URBAN LAND-USE MIX & DISTRIBUTION

Approximate Acres (%)

	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Urban</u>
Imperial	5,800 (41.3%)	2,190 (33.6%)	4,680 (33.3%)	1,390 (9.8%)	14,060 (100%)
Los Angeles	417,455 (53.3%)	42,432 (6.4%)	60,119 (9.1%)	140,180 (21.2%)	660,297 (100%)
Orange	92,220 (67.2%)	12,380 (9.0%)	10,590 (7.7%)	22,050 (16.1%)	137,240 (100%)
Riverside	36,913 (57.4%)	4,307 (6.7%)	3,831 (6.0%)	19,249 (29.9%)	64,300 (100%)
San Bernardino	68,054 (64.9%)	6,406 (6.1%)	12,479 (11.9%)	17,977 (17.1%)	104,916 (100%)
Ventura	31,940 (68.%)	3,770 (8.0%)	3,850 (8.2%)	7,390 (15.8%)	46,950 (100%)
TOTAL	652,382 (63.5%)	71,596 (7.0%)	95,549 (9.3%)	208,236 (29.2%)	1,027,763 (100%)

*Includes streets, highways, public use facilities and governmental facilities

Source: SCAG 1970 Land Use

In 1975, the total regional population was 10,448,700; 83% of this number lived in Los Angeles and Orange Counties. Most lived south of the San Gabriel Mountains and west of the Chino Hills. The remainder lived primarily in the Ventura-Oxnard or the San Bernardino-Riverside city areas.

The region's population is concentrated in the coastline, which contained 87% of the region's population in 1970. The population density in urbanized areas ranges from fewer than 3,200 persons per square mile in mountain and desert areas to 16,152 in downtown Los Angeles.

<u>County</u>	<u>1960</u>		<u>1970</u>		<u>1975</u>	
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% of Region</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% of Region</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% of Region</u>
IMPERIAL	72,105	.9 %	74,492	.7 %	83,250	.8 %
LOS ANGELES	6,040,805	77.2 %	7,038,764	70.0 %	7,020,772	67.2 %
ORANGE	703,925	9.0 %	1,420,386	14.1 %	1,684,500	16.1 %
RIVERSIDE	306,191	3.9 %	459,074	4.6 %	531,679	5.1 %
SAN BERNARDINO	503,591	6.4 %	682,233	6.8 %	696,064	6.7 %
VENTURA	199,138	2.5 %	378,497	3.8 %	432,407	4.1 %
REGIONAL TOTAL	7,825,755	100.0 %	10,053,446	100.0	10,448,672	100.0 %

<u>County</u>	<u>1980</u>		<u>1990</u>		<u>2000</u>	
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% of Region</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% of Region</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% of Region</u>
IMPERIAL	90,000	.8 %	102,000	.8 %	116,000	.9 %
LOS ANGELES	7,176,900	64.7 %	7,557,000	61.7 %	7,905,000	59.5 %
ORANGE	1,962,000	17.7 %	2,369,000	19.3 %	2,656,000	20.0 %
RIVERSIDE	601,100	5.4 %	728,000	5.9 %	866,000	6.5 %
SAN BERNARDINO	753,200	6.8 %	867,000	7.1 %	960,000	7.2 %
VENTURA	503,000	4.5 %	632,000	5.2 %	792,000	6.0 %
REGIONAL TOTAL	11,086,200	100.0 %	12,255,000	100.0 %	13,295,000	100.0 %

Wildlife

When the Southern California region was first explored, it was populated by a few thousand native Indians in scattered tribal groups and great numbers of animals and birds. Antelope Valley received its name for the thousands of antelope that grazed throughout that area, deer were plentiful in the mountains and along the valley stream bottoms, and the coastal and river wetlands were home to many species of resident and migratory birds. The now extinct California Grizzly bear was found in the mountains of this region as was the now endangered California Condor. The Bighorn Mountain Sheep was found throughout all of the mountains of Southern California, but is now restricted to a few small areas at the higher elevations in the most rugged portions of these mountain ranges.

Although the populations of the larger mammals are reduced or gone entirely from this region, and some species of birds are now few in number, the occurrence of approximately 300 species of birds which regularly use this area shows that there are still viable biotic communities in existence. Wildlife in the mountain areas continues to exist even where the populations have been altered by man's activities or by natural changes.

Some of the species of wildlife have adapted to these changes and activities. In the foothill fringe areas and areas in and around the larger parks, there are thriving populations of raccoons, opossum, skunk and rabbits, along with coyotes and deer. The Black bear which is not native to this area was introduced in the mid-thirties and has survived and increased in population in the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains.

In the Desert areas there have been significant declines in animal population, which would indicate habitat change. Man's influence is being felt desert wide.

Covering some 14 million acres within the Southern California region, the desert may appear as barren land; but actually, it is home to a wide variety of plant and animal life, including more than 170 species of birds and 80 different mammals from Kangaroo rats to Bighorn sheep, plus many species of reptiles and insects. Desert populations of wildlife are mainly cyclic - remaining at a low level during periods of stress -- then responding to optimum conditions by an increase in numbers. The desert is not unique in this but it is more striking than in other areas. Adaptation seems to be the key to this desert uniqueness. The environment there favors species that show adaptive qualities to enable them to cope with the harsh climate and adverse habitat conditions. Some of these adaptations include a nocturnal habit, a summer or diurnal estivation period, burrowing, certain physiological adaptations, very restricted micro-habitat, etc.

Of all the wildlife habitat within the Southern California area, the ones disappearing most rapidly are all of the Coastal Plant communities. Together they are sometimes termed the "Coastal Wetlands" and they include the Coastal Strand, Coastal Salt Marsh, Fresh Water Marsh, estuaries, lagoons, sloughs and mud flats. The most critical coastal habitats are located in Mugu Lagoon in Southern Ventura County, Malibu Lagoon in Malibu, Los Alamitos Bay and Colorado Lagoon in Long Beach, Anaheim Bay between Seal Beach and Huntington Beach, Bolsa Chica Bay in Huntington Beach and Newport Bay (particularly Upper Newport Bay) in Newport Beach.

Following is a list of Southern California Wildlife species that are rare in number or endangered in this area. Their habitats are mapped in the main report.

Birds

1. California Condor	Endangered
2. American Peregrine Falcon	Endangered
3. Southern Bald Eagle	Endangered
4. California Brown Pelican	Endangered
5. California Least Tern	Endangered
6. Yuma Clapper Rail	Endangered
7. Light-footed Clapper Rail	Endangered
8. Belding's Savannah Sparrow	Endangered
9. California Black Rail	Rare

Reptiles

1. Blunt-Nosed Leopard Lizard	Endangered
2. Southern Rubber Boa	Rare

Amphibians

1. Desert Slender Salamander	Endangered
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Fish

1. Colorado Squaw Fish	Endangered
2. Humpback Sucker	Endangered
3. Bony Tail	Endangered
4. Mojave Chub	Endangered
5. Unarmored Three spined Stickleback	Endangered
6. Tecopa Pupfish	Endangered

Mammals

1. San Joaquin Kit Fox	Endangered
2. Island Fox	Endangered
3. Peninsular Bighorn Sheep	Rare
4. Guadalupe Fur Seal	Rare
5. Mojave Ground Squirrel	Rare
6. Stephen's Kangaroo Rat	Rare

Vegetation

Southern California with its varied topography of valleys, plains, mountains and deserts is rich in the variety of vegetative growth that has adjusted to the different climates of the region.

The normal growing season for all types of vegetation varies from 365 days a year in the low desert to less than 120 days in the mountains.

Vegetation activity is usually at a low ebb in winter, for the cool days and colder nights have brought most plants to a period of comparative rest. Deciduous trees and shrubs lose their leaves, but winter does not put an end to all of vegetative action in Southern California, especially in the coastal areas and valleys and the desert basins. The winter rains causes many plants to begin to grow and some of the lower desert plants are in bloom by February and March. Before May ends many of the plants on the coastal plains and foothill valleys will have blooms and set fruit. The high desert flowers are at their peak in late April and May. In June the mountain plants put on their show with the flowering period moving up the slopes until the highest peaks have the plants blooming in late July and August. So within the region there is a definite zonation, a division of the vegetation into climatic belts of varying width,

each with its average temperature, humidity, and varieties of vegetation.

Biologists putting all these factors in order devised what is called the life-zone concept.

Naturally occurring groups of organisms, both plant or animals, that inhabit a common environment and interact with each other through food, and climate relationships are known as a "biotic community." The "communities" may be large or small, they may not be clearly defined, yet, they are usually recognizable.

Following is a list of the more important biotic communities found within the SCAG region of Southern California.

1. Coastal Strand

An area consisting of sandy beaches and coastal dunes. This is a very narrow linear community of high humidity, frequent fogs and practically no summer rainfall. Examples are San Clemente and Santa Barbara Beaches.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Low growing prostrate, succulent woody perennials. Ice Plants, White leafed salt bush and Lupine.

2. Coastal Salt Marsh

A narrow strip of tidal lagoons and salt marshes, with intertidal mud flats, vegetative growth of low herbs or shrubs, often succulent, and a few perennial grasses. Examples are Bolsa Bay, Mugu Lagoon, Upper Newport Bay, and Sunset Beach.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Water loving, salt tolerant plants such as Inkweed, Pickleweeds, Sea Heath, Salt grass and Cord grass.

3. Rocky Shore

Wave beaten rocky beaches, shores and sea cliffs along the Pacific coast from Morro Bay to San Diego. A narrow strip between low tide and shoreline where sands and rocks are often wet or damp.

Examples: Coasts near La Jolla, Laguna Beach, Dana Point, and Palos Verdes Hills where reefs and rock formations extend from shore.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Surf grasses, sea lettuce and numerous other marine plants.

4. Freshwater Marsh

A community which is found scattered throughout Southern California wherever shallow standing water remains for any length of time. Consisting of small areas along coast in back of brackish areas, around springs, ponds and lakes, and along streams.

Examples are the Whittier Narrows, Prado Basin and Hidden Valley (near Corona).

Common Tule, Bulrushes, Cat-Tails, Spike rushes, Pond weeds and sedges.

5. Coastal Scrub

Located on areas of well drained clay or gravelly, sometimes rocky or rock strewn slopes between the sea and rather abruptly rising mountains.

Examples are south and west facing slopes of steep hills back of Fillmore and San Clemente.

Characteristic Plant Life:

California Sagebrush, White sage, Black sage, Yerba Santa, California Buckwheat, Lemonade berry, Prickly pears and Yucca.

6. Riparian (Streamside) Woodland

Vegetation of this community will be found growing along streams leading from the mountains to the coastal plains and along many smaller streams in the mountain areas. Examples are Santa Clara River, Sespe Creek, Santa Ana River, Lytle Creek and Palm Canyon.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Big Cone Douglas Fir, White alder, Big Leaf Maple, Western Sycamore, Western Red-bud, Black Cottonwood, and Willows.

7. Southern Oak (Foothill) Woodland

An area of dense to open park-like forest, with scattered shrubs, and trees 15 to 75 feet in height, mixed with grassland in the foothills.

8. Coastal Urban

Cities and towns of the coastal area with many residential subdivisions parks, cemeteries and other open space.

Characteristic Plant Life:

A multitude of exotic or introduced species of trees, shrubs, and flowers

from the Mediterranean region, South Africa, South America, Central America, Australia, and East Asia; also native trees and shrubs from Northern California and eastern United States. Some of them are, Canary Island Pine, Aleppo Pine, Sierra Redwood, Dawn Redwood, Deodar, Eucalyptus, Podocarpus, Pittesporum and Azaleas and Pyracantha.

9. Coastal Rural

The cultivated croplands, fruit and nut orchards, alfalfa and truck garden fields and vineyards; mostly confined to valley floors where irrigation is available. Still extensive areas in this zone from San Clemente to Ventura.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Celery, Tomato, Cauliflower, Head Lettuce, Almond, Peach, Orange, Lemon, Potato and vines, such as wine grapes.

10. Chaparral

This is the best developed of the Southern California plant communities. It forms a dense cover of shrubs up to 15' tall in the foothills of the mountains, especially well developed on the coastal side at 1,000' to 4,000' elevation.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Chamise, Scrub Oak, Foothill Ash, Wild Lilac, Holly Leaf Cherry, Bear Brush, Manzanita, Toyon and Sugarbush.

11. Yellow Pine (Ponderosa) Forest

In most of the mountain areas from 4,500 to 7,500' elevation except for certain desert mountains, the trees are 50' to 150' tall growing in extensive almost continuous open forests, some are shrubs found especially in the lower elevation where fire has destroyed some of the trees.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Western Yellow Pine, Jeffrey Pine, Sugar Pine, Incense Cedar, White Fir, California Black Oak, Mountain Mahogany, and Manzanita.

12. Mountain Meadow

These areas consist of grassy swales or flats often dissected by small streams. Situated at the same elevation as the Yellow Pine Forest or Lodge Pole Pine - White Fir Zone above 4,500'. Meadows are usually surrounded by pines and firs. Examples are Bluff Lake, South Fork Meadows, Tahquitz Valley, Holcomb Valley, Plummer Meadows and Garner Valley.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Arroyo Willow, Yellow Willow, False Hellebore, Wild Iris and Wire Grasses.

13. Lodgepole Pine - White Fir Forest

Found in locations from 6,500' elevation but generally above 8,000' , trees grow usually 60-76' tall sometimes in dense stands on summit areas of San Gabriel, San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. Firs also are found on the Clark Mountains in eastern San Bernardino County.

Characteristic Plant Life:

White Fir, Lodgepole Pine, Jeffrey Pine, Limber Pine, Bush Chinquapin, Snowbrush, and Green Manzanita.

14. Pinon-Juniper Woodland

Found below the Yellow Pine Forests on the desert slopes of the Transverse Ranges at elevations of 3,500' to 6,000'. Also grows on the crests of the New York, Old Woman, Grapevine, Granite, Providence, Kingston, Clark and Ivanpah Mountains of the Mojave Desert. Found also on the desert slopes of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains. The trees grow 10 to 30 feet tall in open stands, mixed with shrubs, very little ground cover.

Characteristic Plant Life:

One-leaf Pinon Pine, California Juniper, Utah Juniper, Scrub Oak, Black bush, Box thorn, Mojave Yucca, Silver Cholla, and Desert Bunch Grass.

15. Joshua Tree-High Desert Woodland

Located on the Desert slopes of the San Gabriel, San Bernardino and Tehacapi Mountains; the high mesas and valleys of eastern San Bernardino

county such as Cima Dome, Ivanpah Valley, Lanfair Valley and Joshua Tree National Monument.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Joshua Tree, Mojave Yucca, California Juniper, Utah Juniper, Paperbag Bush, Spring Tetradymia, Desert Bunch Grass and Galleta.

16. Sagebrush Scrub

Found on coarse gravel slopes and mesas between Pinon-Juniper Woodland and Creosote Bush-Low Desert Scrub, on the base of the side of San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains and the high desert. Rainfall is 6 to 8 inches with some snow in winter.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Great Basin Sage, Black bush, Golden bush or Rabbit brush, Four-winged Saltbush, Purple sage, Mojave Yucca, and Spring Tetradymia.

17. Shadscale Scrub

Plants found growing on mesas and flat areas at elevations of 3,000 to 6,000 feet. The average rainfall is 3 to 7 inches and soil somewhat alkaline. Plants are mainly shrubs 1 to 4 feet tall, shallow-rooted of a gray green color; the plants grow close together and occur over wide areas in the northern Mojave Desert.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Shadscale, Hop-sage, Mulefat and Matchweed.

18. Creosote Bush-Low Desert Scrub

Found on lower slopes, alluvial fans and valleys of low desert country from about 3,000 feet to below sea level. The plants are mainly shrubs 3 to 9 feet tall, growing over widely separated large areas. Vegetation covers most of Southern Mojave and Colorado Desert.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Creosote Bush, Burro bush, Indigo Bush, Dye Bush, Brittle Bush, Desert Lily, Ocotillo, Bigelow's Cholla, and Silver Cholla.

19. Desert Wash

Scattered locations consisting of dry sandy water courses leading from the canyons of desert mountains, broadening as they near the center of basins into which they carry water and debris after torrential or extended rains.

There are a large number of such washes from the northern Mojave Desert south to the Mexican border. Examples are, Box Canyon Wash, Salton Creek, Whitewater River, McCoy Wash, Wingate Wash, and Cottonwood Creek.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Mojave Desert washes - Cat's Claw, Desert Almond, Desert Willow, Bebbia, Woolly Brickellia, and Hob-in-the-sand Plant.

Colorado Desert Washes - Smoke Tree, Desert Ironwood, Desert Lavender, Sandpaper Plant, Cheese Bush, Palo Verde, Desert Willow, Desert Mistletoe.

20. Alkali Sink

These communities are found on the playas or dry lakes in the desert basins. The plants, mostly low shrubs, are salt or alkali-tolerant.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Saltbrush, Inkweed, Greasewood and Iodine Bush.

21. Colorado River Bottom

The plant life in this community is found growing in the low areas immediately adjacent to the flow of water, a few feet or yards up to a 1/3 of a mile wide. This vegetative border widens toward the delta region.

Most soils are of a sandy to clay texture.

Characteristic Plant Life:

MacDougal's Cottonwood, Black Willow, Narrow-leaf Willow, Honey Mesquite, Screw-bean Mesquite, Arrow weed, Quail Brush, Common Tule, and Common Cat Tail.

22. Desert Urban

Found in the cities and towns of the desert areas, such as Barstow, Indio, El Centro, Mecca, Palm Springs, and Brawley. Vegetation planted is very different from that of the coastal urban areas and because of climate conditions, quite restricted.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Consists of cultivated exotic and native trees and shrubs used for ornament and shade. California Fan Palm, Mexican Fan Palm, Date Palm, Fremont Cottonwood, Chinese Elm, Oleander, and Athel.

23. Desert Rural

Areas consist of flat lands irrigated by wells and canals. Flat lands along the upper Mojave River, Imperial and Coachella Valleys and along the Colorado River.

Characteristic Plant Life:

Alfalfa, Grapefruit, Lemon, Date Palm, Grape, Barley, Lettuce, Sugar Beet, Onion, Tomato, Cantaloupe, Flax, and Watermelon.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Definition "Significant effect" on the environment means a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the activity including land, air, water minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.

Initial Study In order to determine whether there would be significant effects under the above definition in implementing the Conservation and Open Space Plan, an initial study was prepared. The study is reproduced in Appendix I of this EIR. It shows significant impacts and impacts found not to be significant. It indicates that a Negative Declaration would be prepared. Since a draft EIR had already been completed, the original process was carried through.

Discussion of Environmental Evaluation and Determination The initial study shows that there may be significant effects resulting from plan implementation in six areas - air quality, plant life, wildlife, land use, population, and housing. No significant effects are shown in other areas. The significant impacts are mitigated.

Air Quality Implementation of the Conservation and Open Space Plan may have some effects on air quality. These are very difficult to quantify but can be discussed. Primary effects would come from emissions associated with the managed production of resources, recreation travel, and urban emissions. Emissions from the managed production of resources are not expected to occur unless new lands are brought into production. These pollutants would include fugitive dust from farming or mining operations, hydrocarbons from oil wells, and emissions from their machinery. Urban emissions would occur in urbanized areas from vehicles, residential, commercial and industrial land uses. Air quality effects from this plan may come from the plan's emphasis on guiding urbanization to existing metropolitan areas. This would serve to increase emissions in these areas, but not to increase total emissions within the larger air basins.

The plan may effect emissions from recreation travel since recreation is an important open space use. While probably not large when compared to total vehicle emissions, recreation travel may constitute a significant portion of weekend and holiday pollution. Increased availability of recreation lands is expected to attract greater use and therefore more emissions.

Land Use The plan does not intend any substantial alternations in existing or proposed SCAG plans, or existing land use in rural areas. The plan is further intended to be in general conformance with local agency general plans. There may be plan conflicts in specific locations.

The plan reinforces local goals to make efficient use of urban land by filling in vacant urban parcels in preference to allowing urbanization of new lands. Therefore, the plan may advocate holding some land in open space which might otherwise be slated for urbanization in the near future. This land will probably eventually be used, but may await urban infilling. This additional wait is not considered an adverse impact from the regional standpoint.

Plant Life and Wildlife These two categories are considered together since impacts on them would come from the same sources. Significant plan implementation impacts on plant and animal life would come from conversion of land from natural to managed resource production, recreation or urban uses. In each of these, native plant life would be reduced or eliminated and animal life destroyed or displaced.

Population The plan supports other SCAG planning, especially in growth policy. This includes the population forecasting to SCAG's Regional Statistical Areas. Significant effects on population may arise in some conflicts between SCAG forecasts utilized in this plan and those of some local governments. These conflicts cannot be properly analyzed at this writing because several local governments are in the process of revising population projections and official figures aren't yet available.

Housing There is some opinion that open space preservation and active resource conservation would increase housing costs, taxes, and unemployment. The Conservation and Open Space Plan indicates sufficient land available for urbanization at least until 1995. The plan supports growth management, but not growth restriction or curtailment of economic activity. Such increases are therefore problematical at this time.

Each of these potential effects are also discussed and mitigation measures given in the "Unavoidable Adverse Effects and Mitigation Measures."

These evaluations indicate that this project will not have a significant effect on the environment after mitigation. Specifically:

- (a) The project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.
- (b) The project does not have the potential of achieving short-term environmental goals. Short-term and long term goals of the environment in this plan are the same. Short-term uses of the environment will be less apparent than the long-term enhancement of productivity. In the near term the plan would involve judicious use of natural resources and open space land. This could cause some local dislocations, but the total short-term uses would result in the enhancement of the environment. Major benefits would occur on the long term basis. Long-term productivity would be enhanced through the increased availability of natural resources which would have otherwise been depleted, and through the continued use of the open space lands for their various benefits.

(c) The project does not have environmental effects which are individually limited but cumulatively considerable. In this sense "cumulatively considerable" means non-significant effects of the project which, when added together achieve a significant effect. Instead, cumulative impacts are expected to achieve a beneficial environmental effect.

(d) The project will not have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

Other Environmental Effects

1. Conservation Section Effects upon the Environment

The implementation of the Conservation Section will have direct beneficial effects upon the natural environment. These effects will result from the reduced consumption of resources through appropriate conservation practices. This reduced consumption would lead to less drain of renewable resources and a slower depletion of non-renewable resources. In addition, the plan policies would contribute to a lessening of environmental pollution caused by resource production and minimize disruption of the natural environment.

2. Open Space Section Effects upon the Environment

A. Effects of Policies and Goals for the preservation of Natural Resources:

The areas that are proposed to be held in open space for the purpose of preserving natural resources will probably be little changed. Those resources that are to be conserved and preserved will be primarily those that are non-renewable, such as, mineral resources, archeological, historical, and scenic areas. Inappropriate use of these areas or resources could cause adverse impacts.

B. Effects of Policies and Goals for the Managed Production of Resources:

Land for this production of renewable resources include agricultural and forested lands available for lumber production. Examples of non-renewable resource lands would be sand and gravel pits, mines producing many different types of minerals, and oil fields. The development and production of these renewable and non-renewable resources could cause adverse impacts upon the environment.

C. Recommendations to Preserve Open Space for Outdoor Recreation:

Large areas of open space within the SCAG region, because of rugged topography and lack of access, will be used for scenic recreation and opportunities for solitude. Other sites to be developed for recreational use will require some modifications of the land surface or of the vegetation cover. There could be possible effects caused by the installation of sanitation and sewage facilities and disturbance.

D. Recommendations to Preserve Land for Public Health and Safety:

Many areas within the SCAG region have been identified as hazardous, with dangers which would make them unsafe for permanent human use. Some of these areas are unprotected flood plains, the mouths of river canyons, earthquake fault zones, landslide areas, areas prone to flash floods, areas prone to wildfire, areas of high erosion possibility, and areas experiencing high winds.

Preserving these hazardous areas as Open Space will maintain the existing environment and will reduce threats to health and safety both in the hazard areas themselves and adjacent areas.

E. Recommendations for Urban Shaping:

Open Space surrounding urban areas can be used as an aid in guiding the form

of urban development and in phasing increments of growth. These effects would lead to a more efficient use of land, less costly provision of public services to more compact and coherent areas, and conservation of transportation and energy. These effects, in turn would reinforce the other sections of the plan. Following these recommendations would also enable a more extended period of use for the open space lands destined for urbanization, thereby reaping both the open space benefits and the effects of guidance on urban growth.

F. Recommendations to Preserve Land for the Public Well Being:

The emphasis given in this plan for providing open space (primarily for recreation) in recreation deficient, low income and minority areas, becomes a human services function. These areas of special critical need should receive a larger proportional benefit from the provision than would those in other parts of the region. Residents would be able to enjoy open lands near their homes, without the expense and inconvenience of traveling long distance to find them. Therefore, the beneficial effects would be both social and resource conserving.

UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The following impacts are those which may be significant resulting from implementation of the plan. Each has mitigation measures which will be used by SCAG in its functions to reduce the effects of these impacts. Some impacts may not be avoidable without imposing an alternative plan configuration - which would not fulfill SCAG open space and conservation goals.

Air Quality

Impacts Using open space for the managed production of resources can create impacts including dust from farming and mining operations, emissions from oil wells, and emissions from associated machinery.

Impacts on air quality from the increased densities of population, especially in the South Coast Air Basin, are caused by increased levels of human activity.

Impacts on air quality from recreation travel result from vehicle emissions.

Mitigation Little can be done to control dust created by plowing, planting and harvesting. These would occur only at certain times of the year and would be localized. These adverse effects would be temporary and more than offset by the benefits obtained from the production of food and fiber. Dust from open pit mining can be controlled by water sprays and careful operation of equipment. Emissions from oil wells and equipment can be controlled using current practices and ensuring adherence to air quality regulations.

While increases in emissions from urban areas can be expected to increase with increasing population, greater density would not increase emissions as much as continued sprawl. Greater densities would allow for shorter travel distances for vehicles, for greater transit use, easier goods movement, shorter electric transmission lines, shorter water lines, etc. All this would require less energy use and thereby create less pollution than what would otherwise be expected from a given level of population at lower densities.

Impacts on air quality from recreation travel can be mitigated by locating recreation facilities near their users, encouraging increased transit use in travel to recreation areas, and supporting vehicle emissions standards.

Land Use

Impact There may be possible conflict in some areas between the SCAG Conservation and Open Space Plan and local general plans.

Mitigation The plan is intended to be in general conformance with local agency plans. Where conflicts occur with existing plans, appropriate judgements can be made including possibly modifying the SCAG plan. When local agency plans are changed, the SCAG plan will be modified if the changes meet regional goals and policies.

Where there are clear conflicts between regional and local plans and policies, SCAG will work with the agency to effect an agreement.

Plant Life and Wildlife

Impacts Impacts on plant and animal life can occur in the conversion from open space to other uses, including other open space uses. Whenever new land is cleared for a human use, vegetation will be destroyed and wildlife populations disrupted. These effects can extend beyond the area being used.

Mitigation Mitigation measures depend on the specific land use. For example, the production of lumber and other wood products will cause adverse conditions, which can be modified and corrected. The removal of trees from forested areas entails some disturbance of the soil and temporary damage to other vegetation. Corrective actions can be taken to prevent or curtail soil erosion, replanting done to put back vegetative cover, and logging slash and debris removed or reduced to improve the aesthetics of the area.

While native wildlife population and species are dispersed and changed by the

actions and procedures used in the production of renewable resources, and in recreation areas quite often many species of wildlife will find the change fits their needs. The effects of resource production are not always detrimental to all wildlife, and many times are beneficial.

Depending on the type of use and its impacts, mitigation measures include replanting, reseeding, creation of wildlife refuges and appropriate design and operation to minimize intrusion.

The plan does allow for forecast urban expansion on to designated existing open space lands. Mitigation in these areas may not be possible.

Population

Impact There may be some conflict between the population forecasts used in the Conservation and Open Space Plan, and those of some local governmental agencies. Some of these conflicts may result from disagreements, others from various agencies being in different phases of the forecasting and revision process.

Mitigation The population projections used are internally consistent with other SCAG planning so no conflict exists there. As with land use and in all other areas, if conflicts arise with local agencies, they will be discussed and appropriate agreements made.

Housing

Impact Assuming there is a clear relationship between open space and resource conservation and rising housing costs, taxes and unemployment, then an adverse impact would occur.

Mitigation The plan allows for sufficient land for urbanization to 1995 so no shortage of land for housing or other urban uses should appear. If it does, sufficient land will probably be made available, and the plan modified. Employment, especially in the construction industry and the availability of capital should therefore be unaffected. The plan may improve housing and employment by helping

to stabilize conditions favorable for long term decisions. The plan should also help to lower taxes, or at least slow their increase, by providing for more efficient use of urban infrastructure and investment, and by indirectly increasing the assessed value of urban land through recycle and renewal.

ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

There are four basic alternatives to the proposed action. These are:

- A. Modification of the plan to require more restrictive policies and enforcement
- B. Modification of the plan to enable less restrictive policies and enforcement
- C. Modification of the plan in a different design alternative
- D. No Project

Each of these alternatives is discussed briefly below. They are evaluated using the three basic conservation and open space goals expressed in the plan under the heading "Regional Goals" They are:

They are:

- . Achieve the maximum conservation of natural resources through positive exercise of all available planning, administrative and educational techniques to ensure the availability of these resources to present and future generations.
- . Preserve the region's open space lands to the greatest extent possible to conserve the lands natural resources, provide for sufficient food and fiber production and for relief from the pressures of urbanization.
- . Utilize the conservation of natural resources and open space preservation in close coordination with other Association land use planning and control methods to maintain and enhance the quality of life throughout the region.

Alternative A - More Restrictive

This alternative contemplates revision of the plan to make further restrictions on the conversion of open space land to non-open space uses, and more restrained

consumption of natural resources. This alternative would probably fulfill the first two stated goals, but would be harmful to the third. Implementation of the plan in this form could result in more beneficial environmental effects by increasing the acreage held in open space and enforcing greater resource conservation. However, it may also result in damaging economic effects on the region and state, perhaps the nation. Appropriate use of resources is essential to maintain and improve economic and social well being. The effects of being overly restrictive, especially in the near term future, may greatly outweigh the benefits of the additional increment of conservation achieved. It may also result in the "environmental backlash" which could make planning more difficult in years to come.

Alternative B - Less Restrictive

This alternative would not serve to meet the goals of the region. It would involve modification of the plan to reduce the potency and use of the policies to reduce the amount of land planned for open space uses, and lessen the level of conservation effort. While there may be benefit to some sectors of the economy from this action, it would probably be detrimental to the region as a whole. These negative effects would include; less land available for open space uses; reduced but continued urban sprawl and dispersal with its attendant air and water quality problems and increased costs for services; further disruption of environmental processes; and increasing pressure on scarce natural resources.

Alternative C - Different Design Alternatives

The proposed plan and the first two alternatives both utilize a basic configuration which is resource based (preserve land and resources where they occur) and emphasizes containment around urban areas to aid in managing growth. This containment form was selected in part because of basic Association policy on controlling urbanization as discussed in other SCAG plans and reports. Alternative configurations which would meet the first two basic conservation

and open space goals, but not the third, include wedges and channels, concentric rings, and recreation cores. It must be recognized that these terms are not mutually exclusive, but refer to the gross aspect of the alternatives.

Containers Alternative - This alternative suggests that open space could be applied to limit urban growth to a predetermined size by surrounding a developing area with a band of open space. This is one of the purposes of the Conservation and Open Space Plan and serves its goals and policies.

Wedges and Channels Alternative - This design alternative provides for the provision of corridors through urban areas to bring open space into the core. This produces a spoke-like effect radiating from the urban center. It can be used to guide development in desirable directions, and provide an open space system which parallels development. There are a number of these features in the Conservation and Open Space Plan. It is a desirable alternative and easier to implement than the containers. However, it is less effective in controlling sprawl.

Concentric Ring Alternative - This alternative is similar to the containers but would allow for a series of concentric rings of open space radiating from the urban core interspersed with areas of development. It would seem less effective in controlling sprawl, but could provide more direct access to open space for large numbers of people.

Recreation Cores Alternative - In this alternative, open space serves as the focal point for urban development. Using this approach, emphasis would be placed upon recreational areas within urbanized areas, such as regional parks and beaches. This, in turn, suggests that new urban growth will center around or adjacent to these facilities. This would seem a good means of providing open space for recreation, but would not be as effective in meeting other open space and conservation goals.

Alternative D - No Project

This alternative would mean that the goals and policies of this plan would not be realized from a regional standpoint. This would involve a continuation of present practices, with the resulting waste of natural resources and continuing rapid urbanization at the expense of open space values and existing urban areas. It would not meet the goals of this plan, other SCAG planning, or assist local agencies.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT-TERM USES OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT AND THE

MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

Local short-term uses of the environment will be much less than the long-term enhancement of productivity. In the near term the plan would involve judicious use of natural resources and open space land. This could cause some local dislocations, but the total short-term uses would result in an enhancement of the environment. Major benefits would occur on the long-term basis. Long-term productivity would be enhanced through the increased availability of natural resources which would have otherwise been depleted, and through the continued use of the open space lands for their various benefits. Open Space would also remain available for conversion to other uses as appropriate rather than being prematurely committed.

ANY SIGNIFICANT IRREVERSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES WHICH WOULD BE INVOLVED IN THE

PROPOSED ACTION SHOULD IT BE IMPLEMENTED

It is anticipated that certain irreversible environmental changes will occur as a result of implementing the SCAG Regional Conservation and Open Space Plan. Some recreation developments will cause the altering of natural land forms; the production of renewable natural resources, such as farming or lumbering, will cause changes in vegetative cover and alter wildlife habitat for some species of wildlife. These changes could also make it possible for different types of vegetative communities to develop and grow. There will continue to be extraction of non-renewable resources, but to a lessened extent because of conservation practices.

These changes are not considered irreversible in relation to developed land uses. They would be available in the future if needed.

GROWTH-INDUCING IMPACT

The implementation of this plan is not expected to have any growth-inducing impact upon the SCAG region. The main emphases of the proposed goals, objectives and policies are the conservation and preservation of certain areas of open space land and natural resources that may be produced or developed from these areas. It accommodates projected SCAG population growth. An improved and maintained open space system and conservation activities may indirectly induce growth by making the SCAG region more attractive to migrants. This possible effect cannot be properly evaluated at this time and may not occur. It must await events.

CONTINUATION SHEET
FOR FILING ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS
WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11330.1)

APPENDIX I
INITIAL STUDY

Environmental Information Form

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name and address of developer or project sponsor: Southern
California Association of Governments
2. Address of project: Entire SCAG region
Assessor's Block and Lot Number NA
3. Name, address, and telephone number of person to be contacted concerning this project: Brian Farris, 600 South Commonwealth, LA 90005
4. Indicate number of the permit application for the project to which this form pertains: NA
5. List and describe any other related permits and other public approvals required for this project, including those required by city, regional, state and federal agencies: NA
6. Existing zoning district: NA
7. Proposed use of site (Project for which this form is filed):
Natural resource conservation and open space preservation

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

8. Site size. 38,000 sq. mile
9. Square footage. NA
10. Number of floors of construction. NA
11. Amount of off-street parking provided. NA
12. Attach plans. NA
13. Proposed scheduling. NA
14. Associated projects. SCAG's Functional plans and Development Guide
15. Anticipated incremental development. NA

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(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11380.1)

16. If residential, include the number of units, schedule of unit sizes, range of sale prices or rents, and type of household size expected. NA

17. If commercial, indicate the type, whether neighborhood, city or regionally oriented, square footage of sales area, and loading facilities. NA

18. If industrial, indicate type, estimated employment per shift, and loading facilities. NA

19. If institutional, indicate the major function, estimated employment per shift, estimated occupancy, loading facilities, and community benefits to be derived from the project. NA

20. If the project involves a variance, conditional use or rezoning application, state this and indicate clearly why the application is required. NA

Are the following items applicable to the project or its effects? Discuss below all items checked yes (attach additional sheets as necessary).

YES NO

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE | <p>___ <u>X</u> 21. Change in existing features of any bays, tidelands, beaches, lakes or hills, or substantial alteration of ground contours.</p> <p>___ <u>X</u> 22. Change in scenic views or vistas from existing residential areas or public lands or roads.</p> <p>___ <u>X</u> 23. Change in pattern, scale or character of general area of project.</p> <p>___ <u>X</u> 24. Significant amounts of solid waste or litter.</p> <p>___ <u>X</u> 25. Change in dust, ash, smoke, fumes or odors in vicinity.</p> <p>___ <u>X</u> 26. Change in ocean, bay, lake, stream or ground water quality or quantity, or alteration of existing drainage patterns.</p> <p>___ <u>X</u> 27. Substantial change in existing noise or vibration levels in the vicinity.</p> <p>___ <u>X</u> 28. Site on filled land or on slope of 10 percent or more.</p> <p>___ <u>X</u> 29. Use of disposal of potentially hazardous materials, such as toxic substances, flammables or explosives.</p> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11380.1)

YES NO

- X 30. Substantial change in demand for municipal services (police, fire, water, sewage, etc.).
- X 31. Substantially increase fossil fuel consumption (electricity, oil, natural gas, etc.).
- X 32. Relationship to a larger project or series of projects.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

33. Describe the project site as it exists before the project, including information on topography, soil stability, plants and animals, and any cultural, historical or scenic aspects. Describe any existing structures on the site, and the use of the structures. Attach photographs of the site. Snapshots or polaroid photos will be accepted. *NA see text*

34. Describe the surrounding properties, including information on plants and animals and any cultural, historical or scenic aspects. Indicate the type of land use (residential, commercial, etc.), intensity of land use (one-family, apartment houses, shops, department stores, etc.), and scale of development (height, frontage, set-back, rear yard, etc.). Attach photographs of the vicinity. Snapshots or polaroid photos will be accepted. *NA see text*

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this initial evaluation to the best of my ability, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date _____

(Signature)

For _____

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

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FOR FILING ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS
WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11380.1)

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM
(To be completed by Lead Agency)

I. BACKGROUND

1. Name of Proponent SCAG
2. Address and Phone Number of Proponent:

3. Date of Checklist Submitted _____
4. Agency Requiring Checklist _____
5. Name of Proposal, if applicable Conservation & Open Space
Plan

II. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

(Explanations of all "yes" and "maybe" answers are required on attached sheets.)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

	<u>YES</u>	<u>MAYBE</u>	<u>NO</u>
1. <u>Earth.</u> Will the proposal result in:			
a. Unstable earth conditions or in changes in geologic substructures?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
b. Disruptions, displacements, compaction or overcovering of the soil?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
c. Change in topography or ground surface relief features?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
d. The destruction, covering or modification of any unique geologic or physical features?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
e. Any increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
f. Changes in deposition or erosion of beach sands, or changes in siltation, deposition or erosion which may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of the ocean or any bay, inlet or lake?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

	<u>YES</u>	<u>MAYBE</u>	<u>NO</u>
g. Exposure of people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, ground failure, or similar hazards?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
2. <u>Air.</u> Will the proposal result in:			
a. Substantial air emissions or deterioration of ambient air quality?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
b. The creation of objectionable odors?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
c. Alteration of air movement, moisture or temperature, or any change in climate, either locally or regionally?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
3. <u>Water.</u> Will the proposal result in:			
a. Changes in currents, or the course or direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
b. Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface water runoff?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
c. Alterations to the course or flow of flood waters?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
d. Change in the amount of surface water in any water body?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
e. Discharge into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
f. Alteration of the direction or rate of flow of ground waters?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
g. Change in the quantity of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

	<u>YES</u>	<u>MAYBE</u>	<u>NO</u>
h. Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies?	_____	_____	X _____
i. Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding or tidal waves?	_____	_____	X _____
4. <u>Plant Life.</u> Will the proposal result in:			
a. Change in the diversity of species, or number of any species of plants (including trees, shrubs, grass, crops, microflora and aquatic plants)?	_____	X _____	_____
b. Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of plants?	_____	_____	X _____
c. Introduction of new species of plants into an area, or in a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species?	_____	X _____	_____
d. Reduction in acreage of any agricultural crop?	_____	_____	X _____
5. <u>Animal Life.</u> Will the proposal result in:			
a. Change in the diversity of species, or numbers of any species of animals (birds, land animals including reptiles, fish and shellfish, benthic organisms, insects or microfauna)?	_____	X _____	_____
b. Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of animals?	_____	_____	X _____
c. Introduction of new species of animals into an area, or result in a barrier to the migration or movement of animals?	_____	_____	X _____
d. Deterioration to existing fish or wildlife habitat?	_____	X _____	_____

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	<u>YES</u>	<u>MAYBE</u>	<u>NO</u>
6. <u>Noise.</u> Will the proposal result in:			
a. Increases in existing noise levels?	___	___	<u>X</u>
b. Exposure of people to severe noise levels?	___	___	<u>X</u>
7. <u>Light and Glare.</u> Will the proposal produce new light or glare?	___	___	<u>X</u>
8. <u>Land Use.</u> Will the proposal result in a substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area?	___	<u>X</u>	___
9. <u>Natural Resources.</u> Will the proposal result in:			
a. Increase in the rate of use of any natural resources?	___	___	<u>X</u>
b. Substantial depletion of any nonrenewable natural resource?	___	___	<u>X</u>
10. <u>Risk of Upset.</u> Does the proposal involve a risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset conditions?	___	___	<u>X</u>
11. <u>Population.</u> Will the proposal alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population of an area?	___	<u>X</u>	___
12. <u>Housing.</u> Will the proposal affect existing housing, or create a demand for additional housing?	___	<u>X</u>	___
13. <u>Transportation/Circulation.</u> Will the proposal result in:			
a. Generation of substantial additional vehicular movement?	___	___	<u>X</u>

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

	<u>YES</u>	<u>MAYBE</u>	<u>NO</u>
b. Effects on existing parking facilities, or demand for new parking?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
c. Substantial impact upon existing transportation systems?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
d. Alterations to present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
e. Alterations to waterborne, rail or air traffic?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
f. Increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists or pedestrians?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
14. <u>Public Services.</u> Will the proposal have an effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services in any of the following areas:			
a. Fire protection?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
b. Police protection?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
c. Schools?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
d. Parks or other recreational facilities?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
e. Maintenance of public facilities, including roads?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
f. Other governmental services?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
15. <u>Energy.</u> Will the proposal result in:			
a. Use of substantial amounts of fuel or energy?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
b. Substantial increase in demand upon existing sources of energy, or require the development of new sources of energy?	_____	_____	<u>X</u>

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WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE**

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

	<u>YES</u>	<u>MAYBE</u>	<u>NO</u>
16. <u>Utilities.</u> Will the proposal result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to the following utilities:			
a. Power or natural gas?	___	___	<u>X</u>
b. Communications systems?	___	___	<u>X</u>
c. Water?	___	___	<u>X</u>
d. Sewer or septic tanks?	___	___	<u>X</u>
e. Storm water drainage?	___	___	<u>X</u>
f. Solid waste and disposal?	___	___	<u>X</u>
17. <u>Human Health.</u> Will the proposal result in:			
a. Creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)?	___	___	<u>X</u>
b. Exposure of people to potential health hazards?	___	___	<u>X</u>
18. <u>Aesthetics.</u> Will the proposal result in the obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public, or will the proposal result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?	___	___	<u>X</u>
19. <u>Recreation.</u> Will the proposal result in an impact upon the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities?	___	___	<u>X</u>
20. <u>Archeological/Historical.</u> Will the proposal result in an alteration of a significant archeological or historical site, structure, object or building?	___	___	<u>X</u>

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YES MAYBE NO

21. Mandatory Findings of Significance.

(a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

_____ _____ X

b. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals? (A short-term impact on the environment is one which occurs in a relatively brief, definitive period of time while long-term impacts will endure well into the future.)

_____ _____ X

c. Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (A project may impact on two or more separate resources where the impact on each resource is relatively small, but where the effect of the total of those impacts on the environment is significant.)

_____ _____ X

d. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

_____ _____ X

III. DISCUSSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

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(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11380.1)

IV. DETERMINATION

(To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION WILL BE PREPARED.

☐ I find the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

Date _____ (Signature) _____

For _____

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

APPENDIX II

Organizations and Persons Consulted in Preparing Draft EIR and Plan

The draft EIR was prepared by the Natural Resources and Open Space Section of the Southern California Association of Governments.

Input was solicited from a wide range of agencies, organizations and individuals. Those providing documented, substantive input to the draft EIR are given below. The DEIR was originally prepared as a HUD required Environmental Assessment, which was subsequently modified.

This list is supplemented by the Bibliography in the Plan.

Federal Government

Bureau of Land Management
Forest Service - Angeles, Los Padres, Cleveland and San Bernardino NFs
Joshua Tree National Monument

State Government

California Division of Forestry
Department of Parks and Recreation

Local Government

County of Imperial - Planning Dept. and Parks Dept.
County of Los Angeles - Planning Dept. and Parks Dept.
County of Riverside - Planning Dept.
County of San Bernardino - Park Dept.
City Simi Valley
County of Ventura - Environmental Resource Agency
City of West Covina

Private Organizations

Environmental Coalition of Orange County
Sierra Club, Angeles Chapter and
Sierra Club, San Geronio Chapter

SCAG Departments

Transportation, Comprehensive Planning, Environmental Quality, Housing,
Human Services

APPENDIX III

List of Persons, Organizations and Public Agencies Commenting on Draft EIR and Plan

Federal Government

Bureau of Land Management Riverside District
Forest Service - Angeles National Forest, San Bernardino and Los Padres NFs
National Park Service, Joshua Tree National Monument

State of California

Air Resources Board
California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission
Department of Fish & Game
Department of Parks and Recreation
DPR, Office of Historic Preservation

Local Governments

City of Arcadia
City of Barstow
City of Claremont
City of Costa Mesa
City of Culver City
City of Glendale
City of Huntington Beach
City of Indio
City of Los Angeles - Bureau of Engineering
City of Los Angeles - Planning Department
County of Los Angeles - Dept. of Regional Planning
City of Newport Beach
County of Orange - Planning Dept.
City of Palm Desert
City of Palm Springs
City of Temple City
City of Torrance
County of San Bernardino - Planning Dept.
County of San Bernardino - Parks Dept.

Special Districts

Casitas MWD
Santa Ana River/Santiago Creek Greenbelt Commission

Citizens and Private Organizations

Mrs. Katheryn Beattie	Cleon Janus, LA Chamber of Commerce
CEEED, Newport Beach	Steve Kaufman, Sierra Club Angeles Chapter
Ms. Marge Feinberg	Ms. Rosabelle Metcalf
H.O. Hogan	Mrs. C.N. Parker
Alex Halas	Richard Spotts
Mrs. Ron Hamilton	Ms. Margaret C. Wright

COMMENTS & RESPONSES

APPENDIX IV

Revision of the Summary and the Introduction

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Area, Concern Action & Response	COMMENTS	RESPONSE
San Bernardino County Planning	Misc.	The action and implementation programs are never melded	Interrelationships are shown on page 5 of Introduction. This graphic depicts how the plan parts meet. Detailed discussions of implementation techniques and their application to specific areas is beyond the scope of this report but may be addressed at a later time.
City of Indio	Introduction p 8 in relation to p 61-2	Agriculture is one type of open space, clarify definitions to determine what type of open space is referred to on pg 62.	Agriculture in these urban areas would probably be in the form of community gardens - which are more of a recreation use than for food production in the usual sense. Wording in this section has been changed to "recreational open space"
City of Indio	Misc.	<p>a. Plan is so comprehensive (i.e. preserve the integrity of "scenic corridors, river, streams, forests, soils, agriculture, parks & natural resources") nowhere else in which development could logically occur in the Indio area.</p> <p>b. Problem of jurisdictional overlapping</p>	<p>a. No change has been made. This plan is a suggested policy guide for local agency use. The policies may be modified as appropriate to suit specific local situations. SCAG does not seek to control local government actions, but urges that they consider regional needs in local decision making.</p> <p>b. SCAG agrees that jurisdictional overlapping and with fragmentation can be difficult to deal with. This speaks for the need for regional coordination and cooperation for planning.</p>
CPTC	Introduction	Insert a statement that we are dealing with general areas as no acreage figures.	An appropriate statement has been added to the text on page 11
CPTC	Introduction - Planning & Action plan p 16	Discuss institutional arrangements as Coastal plan preemption	This discussion has been included on pg 15
Cleon Janus LA Chamber of Commerce	Misc	208 Involvement	Section 208 Water Quality planning has been included on pg 11
CEEED	Misc.	Removing large parcels of land from urban development and imposing harsher land use controls is very costly.	Discussion on EIR
City of Indio	Introduction - Purpose & Use of the Plan p 11	Is A-95 review or similar scrutiny sufficient leverage for implementation? Is compliance with comments mandatory or voluntary?	A sentence has been added to page 11 paragraph 2 regarding voluntary compliance.

Revision of the Conservation Section
Page 1

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Section, Type & Page #	COMMENT	RESPONSE
San Bernardino County Planning	Implementation pp 32-4	a. Lacks estimated acquisition costs b. Has agency coordination taken place?	b. Insert added p. 40
Orange County Planning	Objectives pp 24-5	a. #4 remove the work "regulate" to make the obj. logical. b. #6 previously covered c. #20 "human resources" aren't usually considered in COS	a. Word "regulate" deleted policy #4 pp 24 b. On pp 24 policy #6 has been deleted c. On pp 25 policy #20 has been deleted
Orange County Planning	General Policies pp 26-7	a. #'s 2 & 3 don't belong in a COS b. modify #4 with the word "key" c. further define "regional significance" in policy #7 d. # 11 add "and/or" in place of "and" at the end of sentence	a. No change has been made. We feel they are relevant. b. The word "key" inserted on pp 26 policy #4 c. Discussed and defined in beginning p 74 d. On pg 27 policy #11 "and/or" was substituted in place of "and" and "or ordinance" at the end of the sentence.
Orange County Planning	Agricultural Policies pp 27-8	a. Policy title must be inserted b. Delete 1st policy since it is covered by #2 under Soils & Minerals Policies	a. On pg 27 insert the title "Agricultural Policies" between #18 and #1 near the bottom of page. b. Policy #2 has not been deleted. This policy is relevant to agricultural use, as well as soils
Orange County Planning	Soils & Mineral Policies pp 28-9	# 5 does SCAG have the authority to "require" (already a requirement in Orange County)	"require" on pg 29, #5 changed to "encourage"
Orange County Planning	Energy Produc- tion & Consv. pp. 29-30	#7 misuse of "allow" since local, as well as SCAG authority is involved	Change #7 to "Support appropriate"
Orange County Planning	Water Quality Policies p 31	a. #2 end at finish of 2nd line (i.e. some development is desirable in OS areas b. #4 eliminate since its implementation would be due to this document having res. consv. as its driving force. c. #6 remove "flood control facilities" which rarely rely on population projection for justification d. #9 end after "services" on the 3rd line (same reason as #2)	a. On pg. 31 policy #2 will now end at the finish of the second line. b. Policy #4 on pg 31 has been eliminated c. Policy #6 deleted "population growth projections" in favor of "growth policies" which are more than populations. d. On pg 31 policy #9 will now end after "services" on the third line.
Orange County Planning	Implementation Agencies & Programs p 32-4	Presen. of local government is inferior as a comprehensive planning agency.	Reorganized section and improved discussion of local government roles and responsibilities.

COS COMMENTS (continued)
Revision of the Conservation Section

Page 2

Name of Individual or Organization	Section, Type & Page #	COMMENT	RESPONSE
City of Claremont	Implementation Techniques p.35+	Add "land banking" to the list of techniques	On pg 37 land banking has been added as a technique. Added section to p. 37
City of Claremont	Implementation Conservation & O.S.	Prefer to see SCAG in a more active role	SCAG is responsive as can be within its designated role and authority.
City of Indio	Agricultural policies p. 29-8	Too concerned with the physical resource, ignores practical realities.	This plan has not attempted to deal with
City of Indio	Energy Policies pp 29-30	All inclusive is not applicable at the city or county level	This is not a plan for detailed energy policies. Future energy efforts coming.
City of Palm Springs	Energy Policies p 29	Recommend much more than monitoring research in regard to solar and wind power	That is all we can do at the moment. See #13
City of Palm Springs	Implementation p 34	Greater delineation of special districts	Improved "special districts" pg. 34
City of Glendale	Public Health & Safety p 61	Under Flood Hazards add "... by encouraging the optimum location of necessary flood control structures to protect habitats"	On pg 61 under "Flood Hazards" we have added "by encouraging the optimum location of necessary flood control structures to protect habitats"
Los Angeles Regional Planning	General Policies p 26	#3 "important existing implementation methods" is still too vague.	Agree - phased dropped
Los Angeles Regional Planning	Agricultural Policies p 27	#1 SCAG should recognize agricultural conservation policies of adopted local general plans.	Agree - added phase to Agricultural Policies #1 pg. 27
Los Angeles Regional Planning	Soils & Mineral Policies p 28	#2 makes no sense unless water is made available.	No change made. Agree that water is needed, but key is "inappropriate use" as a means of controlling sprawl and keeping good land in case water does become available in the future.

COS COMMENTS (continued)

Revision of the Conservation Section

Page 3

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Section, Type & Page #	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Los Angeles Regional Planning	Water Quality Policies p 31	#1 rewrite "enhance ... description" conflict	On pg 31 policy #1 has been rewritten.
San Bernardino County Planning	Problems p 21	Add proposed use/proposed value/proposed tax assessments.	Discussed in #1. See 39-40 "Incentive Regulation" and "Cost & Conflicts of Regulation" Agree problem is complex and will be addressed during 1977.
Bureau of Land Management	Energy Production	Add to the final sentence "and adverse impacts on wildlife, vegetation, cultural values etc.. "	Phase added
Richard Spotts	Implementation - Financing p 32-4	Acquisition of open space as part of redevelopment - ratio requirement.	See Policy #2 pg 62
Richard Spotts	Opportunity - Intergovernmental Cooperation p 32-4	... "show how relevant city plans currently conform to this SCAG plan's policies"	Excellent observation and suggestion. Got the RSOC areas from local, State & Federal plans. So there in conformance. This document attempts coordination among those jurisdictions and boundaries. Want to do more definitive work on R S & C in future and will probably use technique as suggested.
Sierra Club	Agricultural Policies p 27	"Potential prime agricultural" is a "fuzzy" term	Definitions added to Agricultural Policies
Sierra Club	Timber Management Policies p 30	To acknowledgment of Forest Service plans (i.e. #3 mentioned limited harvesting and add a #5 limited wilderness access for urban residents.	No change. USFS is still as of this date . drafting revised timber management policies which will be specific. Will be incorporated into the plan when ready. As for the restricted entry policy into wilderness areas - this is a federal government management system and not really part of SCAG's purview.
Los Angeles City Planning	Policies # 2 & 6 p 26	Stress more clearly elsewhere in report that these are effective methods to preserve open space.	No change. Does appear in other places in report.
Los Angeles City Planning	Policy #5 p 29	Well written - keep stress on proving demand for new power plants.	No change necessary
Los Angeles City Planning	Page 29	Recommended wording on new hillside development policies.	Added hillsides to Soils #1 pg 28. Remainder of suggestion is very good, but too detailed for this plan. Will begin work on more detailed policy sets when these are approved.

Revision of the Conservation Section

Page 4

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Section, Type & Page #	COMMENTS	RESPONSE
State Dept. of Parks & Recreation	Pgs. 10, 25, 26, 27, 30, 33, 39, 48, 53, 55	Add definition of "Heritage resources" and incorporate in text. Add one policy and altered two others.	All recommended changes made

Revision of the Open Space Section

Page 1

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Section, Type & Page #	COMMENTS	RESPONSE
San Bernardino County Planning	Implementation Standards & Criteria p 65	Clearly state the relationship between the open space and the SCAG-76 growth forecast (with which San Bernardino County disagrees)	See changes on pgs 49 & 66
Orange County Planning	Issues p 47	Lacks discussion of "taking"	On pg 48 a "taking" & equity discussion has been added.
Orange County Planning	General Policies p 54-6	a. Delete #1 has no meaning without an explicit definition of "urban form" b. Delete #3 since it is already covered by #4 on pg 26 c. #3 remove "all consistent with the Regional Development Guide" so that the policy is complete in its self. d. #18 line 4 change "should" to could to allow other uses and delete last line is more appropriate in a development guide	a. Policy #1 on pg 54 has been modified b. Policy #3 on pg 54 has not been deleted. Needs repetition within this context. c. On pg 55.. "all consistent with the Regional Development Guide" has been removed d. On pg 56 line 4 of Policy #18 "should" has. been changed to "could"
Orange County Planning	Preservation of Natural Resources p 57	#4 change "increase" to encourage unless SCAG is really expending such effort	On pg 57 Policy #4 changed to begin with "Encourage" instead of "Increase"
Orange County Planning	Managed Produc- tion of Resources p 58-9	#'s 3 & 7 need financial support to be successful	True. No change necessary
Orange County Planning	Public Health & Safety p 60-1	a. #16 change part 2 "by employing" to by "encouraging to employ" b. #1c question use of "providing" line 2 and "enforcement" line 5 c. #3 questionable if SCAG has reason and authority to accomplish d. #5 better as an air quality policy	a. Change made b. Change made c. Has been modified to make more clear our intent d. #5 on pg 61 has been moved to pg 27 as new #19
Orange County Planning	Public Well-Being p 62	All of the policies have already been covered	No change. They focus on specifically different areas and need repeat.
City of Claremont	General Policies p 55-6	a. #15 change to "Discourage plans for and extensions of facilities" b. Add a #21 which read "Encourage efforts to achieve assessment practices which will encourage the of open space and agricultural uses." c. Add a #22 which reads "Assist in the development of mechanisms to preserve open space and agricultural uses" (or add to #17 using "encourage")	a. Change made b. Change made c. Change made

Revision of the Open Space Section

Page 2

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Section, Type & Page #	COMMENTS	RESPONSE
City of Claremont	Implementation Standards & Criteria	Does 15/1000 acres take the local emphasis created by limited energy resources	No change. Standards would help impacts of energy problems.
Comprehensive Planning Technical Committee	Issues p 48	Add discussion regarding equity involved in areas pressured by growth	See comment and response #2
Rosabelle Metcalf	Issues p 50	Suburbs get "goodies" Separation of recreation and natural qualities	No change - subject is addressed several places in the plan and special policies on p 62
Los Angeles Regional Planning	General Policies p 56	#20 revise to read "Encourage preservation of scenic open space resources"	Change made
Los Angeles Regional Planning	Managed Produc- tion of Resources	#'s 1 & 2 identify resources Note: don't support both sides of timber cutting and mineral extraction.	#1 deleted #2 no change - recycables are subject to changes
Los Angeles Regional Planning	Outdoor Rec. p 59	#3 delete "...a balance of facilities including..."	change made
Los Angeles Regional Planning	Public Health & Safety p 60	geologic hazards is self-contradictory as preventive construction encourages urban development in hazards areas	Phrase on construction methods deleted.
Calif. Coastal Comm.	Implementation - Standards & Criteria p 63	Study is too gross it implies one acre of ocean is equivalent to one acre of desert Doesn't reflect the impact of non-resident users	No change. This standard applies to urban regional parks only. All the coastline is regionally significant and average standards do not apply. Should have maximum preservation.

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Section, Type & Page #	COMMENTS	RESPONSE
San Bernardino County Planning	Implementation p 66	Population projection based on '70 census outdated by San Bernardino County Special Census.	Population projections are based on our adopted "SCAG 76" projections and are latest we have.
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	Open Space Objectives p 53	Several are in conflict, such as Cajon and Banning Pass have space limitations	Some may appear to be contradictory (i.e. #7 to #9 to #5) but they are not. Most of these are not mutually exclusive to agree that in implementation land decisions on trade - often must be made. Each of the objective remains valid and must be used with judgement.
BLM	General Policies p 55	Combine 13 & 15	They are not quite the same. #13 deals with preserv preserving open space for use as corridors. #15 discourages the extension of public facilities into planned open space areas. #15 has been moved to #14 position and both policies have some rewording.
Richard Spotts	Public Health & Safety-flood p60-1	Discuss HUD flood Insurance program.	
Richard Spotts	Public Health & Safety-flood p 60-1	Discuss HUD flood insurance program	It is another way to preserve open space for public Health and Safety. Included in Federal Government programs.
Sierra Club Angeles Chapter	Objectives p 53	Add a #10 "to protect open spaces of sufficient size when it will be possible fo visitors to acheive a sense of isolation in a wilderness."	Added as a Policy p 55 #13
Sierra Club Angeles Chapter	Managed Produc- tion of Resources p 59	Expand #6 to cover <u>all</u> open space lands, not just those in flood control programs.	Agree added phrase
Sierra Club Angeles Chapter	Outdoor Recreation p 59	#3 should include "primitive" in addition to "rural areas"	Added
Temple City	Outdoor Recrea- tion p 59	Regional Parks standards too high.	No change - SCAG feels it is a valid policy.

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Section, Type & Page #	COMMENTS	RESPONSE
Los Angeles City Planning	p 55 Policy #15	Support policy - stress elsewhere revitalize city and preserve prime open space	No change. Discussion appears in report in several places.
Los Angeles City Planning	p 61 Policy 1d	Policy too unclear and too arbitrary	No change - More detailed regulations belong in local ordinances. Think ours is valid but realize that strict arbitrary standards are unwise. "Discourage" means negative comments on an application for federal mortgage insurance, for example.
Los Angeles City	p 64 Standards	Worthwhile goal but difficult to achieve see 61	No Change
Orange County Planning	Outdoor Rec. p 59-60	a. #4 exceeds current original county standard, but but worthwhile effort. b. #7 is similar to #11 on pg 55.	a. Agree. No response necessary. Is worthwhile goal - is difficult to achieve but not unreasonable b. Policy #7 on pg 60 has been deleted

Revision of the Areas of Regional Significance & Concern

Page 1

Name of Agency, Individual or Organization	Area, Concern Action & Response	COMMENT	RESPONSE
San Bernardino County Planning	General Comment & Mojave Desert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of coordination with previous SCAG definition - Will changes in designated areas in Mojave Desert be subject to SCAG review? 	No change necessary. Definitions are coordinated. Changes will be subject to same procedures as are current.
San Bernardino County Planning	Chino Hills, Alta Loma/Cucamonga & Yucaipa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it should be noted that all 3 of these areas are rapidly urbanizing 	Needed changes on Agricultural Map - Yucaipa & Alta Loma shown as Agricultural lands - now urban.
Orange County Planning	Anaheim Bay State Park p 81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposed action unclear in light of DOI refuge, is harbor included? 	See pg 81 for corrections to proposed actions. The proposal for a State Park came from SCRC - no intentions to include harbor facilities within proposed park or wildlife refuge.
Orange County Planning	Golden W. Ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No owned by VC Irvine, but occur in Huntington Beach's Central Park 	See pg 81. Corrections made in text - Map correction made.
Orange County Planning	San Gabriel Riv. Map p 81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in Orange County, no restorable land on So. side. 	Removed from list - Map correction remove line on the Orange County side of the San Gabriel River Mouth.
Orange County Planning	Public Beaches p 82 See Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delete Huntington Pacific as part of Huntington SB - Delete Palisades SB as part of Doheny SB - Irvine Coast SB premature - No public Capistrano Beach although possible County - No So. Laguna Beach as part of Aliso & Coast Royal - Dunes Aquatic Park is publically owned but operated by a concessionaire - unclear as to what is meant by preserving mouth of San Juan Creek asin Doheny State Park 	See pg 81. Corrections made in text & on map.
Orange County Planning	Culver Corridor p 108	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an area of particular environmental significance. 	See pg 108. Corrections made in Text & on map.
Orange County Planning	Santiago Creek & Greenbelt p 109	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Differentiate between upper & lower, Greenbelt Comm. is only concerned with lower. 	Must make a Map Correction
Orange County Planning	Niguel Lake p 108 & Sulfur Cyn p 109	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Niguel Lake (Sulfur Creek Reservoir) is totally contained within Laguna Niguel Park & has incorporated the freshwater marsh of Sulfur 	Must make a Map Correction

Revision of the Areas of Regional Significance & Concern

Page 2

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Area, Concern Action & Response	COMMENT	RESONSE
Orange County Planning	Oso Creek p 108	Doesn't extend from Cleveland NF to Capistrano, it is a tributary of Trabuco Creek (San Juan fits description better).	Text change, must make map correction
Orange County Planning	Prima Deschecha & Segunda Deschecha p 108	Prima Deschecha's riparian habitat is insignificant. Segunda Deschecha is more noteworthy.	Text change made.
Orange County Planning	Salt Canyon p 109	Salt Canyon is possibly San Juan Canyon a tributary to Salt Creek.	Check location of Salt Canyon & Corrido
City of Indio	Desert Park, Lake Cahuilla, Lake Hemet, Herkey Cr. & Idyllwild-Tahquitz Recreation Area	None of these were recognized as a regional park as of 1975. We do!	City of Indio - Regional Parks not shown due to map scale - Reg. Parks in Forest are part of jurisdiction.
Casitas Municipal Water District	Lake Casitas & Watershed p 114	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operated by Casitas Municipal Water District, but owned by Federal Government. - Leased to Two concessionaires - Privately owned watershed in vicinity currently being acquired by Federal government for open space protection. Only not for public recreation use. 	Correction in Text
City of Indio	Indio Hills p 91	The proposed policy action could prove very, very expensive.	Correction in Text
City of Indio	Whitewater River p 92	Include Coachella as a responsible agency	Correction in Text
Santa Ana River/ Santiago Creek Greenbelt Comm.	Santa Ana River Mouth p 81	Add to significant and concern values - Santa Ana River/Santiago Creek Greenbelt Commission envisions the following uses: bicycle, hiking & equestrian, trails; neigh & view parks etc.	Correction in Text
Also City of Newport Beach, Coast Mesa & Huntington Beach		Small craft harbor.	

Revision of the Areas of Regional Significance & Concern

Page 3

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Area, Concern Action & Response	COMMENT	RESPONSE
City of Torrance	Palos Verde Hills	Add as a proposal in So. Torrance to provide fire and flood control protection	Included as part of other areas
City of Palm Springs	ARSC in relation to implementation	Important relationship, suggest expanding ARSE and make it the implementation section.	This is a suggested guide for implementation, a tool for local government to use.
Comprehensive Planning Technical Committee (CPTC)	Santa Monica Mts p 106	Add city as a responsible agency	Correction in Text
CPTC	Relationship to implementation	Discuss difference between general nature of implementation and specificity of ARSC	Add a sentence or two to the introduction
Councilman J. Bristow, City of Commerce	Implmentation p 110	Where will the money come from	Discussed in other parts of the plan
City of Laguna Beach	Laguna Greenbelt p 108	Make a seperate category: - significant & concern values - 5,000 acre coastal wilderness - Proposed actions - preserve and protect	Correction in Text. Map correction needed.
	OC, City of Laguna Beach, DOC, City of Irvine	- Primary responsibility	
San Bernardino County Planning	Chino Hills No. Valley foothills & portions of Yucaipa	All are inconsistent with adopted San Bernardino Co. General Plan.	Appropriate Changes made
San Bernardino County	Misc.	Amend "Regional Significance" to "Regional Asset" to avoid A-95 confusion	Add to ARSC section. Only projects with detrimental effect will have to be reviewed
Sierra Club (thru R. Kaufman) Also Cal Poly - Pomona	Walnut Creek p 107	Question accuracy of primary responsibility - Audubon Society? - City of Walnut? - Also tie in San Jose Hills with Walnut Creek	Correction in Text and may need map correction.
State Dept. of Parks & Rec.	Santa Ana River Mouth p 81	Note the existence of the Leaset Tern Sanctuary at Huntington State Beach near the Santa Ana Riv. Mouth.	Map corrections needed

Revision of the Areas of Regional Significance & Concern

Page 4

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Area, Concern Action & Response	COMMENT	RESPONSE
State Dept. of Parks and Recreation	Manhattan - EL Segundo SB p 80	Should read Manhattan State Beach	Map corrections needed
State Dept. of Parks and Recreation	Santa Monica Mts. p 83	State Units: Malibu Creek & Topanga State Park	Show State Parks with correct names - add to list
State Dept. of Fish & Game	Salton Sea p 87	- Last sentence of 1st paragraph is incomplete - Add Bairdiella to fish species	Make Text changes
State Dept. of Fish & Game	Coachella Valley p 93	Include species names of rare mammals & reptiles	Make Text changes
State Dept. of Fish & Game	Colorado River p 93	- Delete Bighorn Sheep - DOI not DFG owns the 17,000 acres in Topok Gorge	Delete Bighorn Sheep from Colorado River DOI owners in Topock Gorge.
State Dept. of Fish & Game	Mojave Narrows Natural Wildlife Area p 95	Change 500 SBC acres to 800 DFG acres	Text correction and Map change needed
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	Alamo & New Riv. p. 85 & 87	Scattered BLM Lands	Pgs 85 & 87 Change in Text regarding Alamo & New Rivers.
BLM	Algodones Sand Dunes p 85	Add Spade Foot Toad	Pg.85 Change Text - Algodones Sand Dunes
BLM	Flood Hazard Areas p 86	All BLM as a primary responsibility	Pg. 86 Change in Text
BLM	San Felipe Area p 88	Delete "rare" from desert pupfish	Pg 88 Change in Text - San Felipe Creek Area
BLM	Indio Hills p 91	Add BLM	pg 91 Change in Text - Indio Hills
BLM	Amboy Crater p 93	Add "private" to BLM	Pg 93 Change in Text - Amboy Crater
BLM	Coxcomb Mtns. p 94	Add Bighorn Sheep	Pg 94 Change in Text - Coxcomb Mtns.
BLM	E. Mojave Rec. Lands	Inconsistent with consolidated management concept in organic Act.	Pg 94 Change in Text - E. Mojave Rec. Lands

Revision of the Areas of Regional Significance & Concern

Page 5

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Area, Concern Action & Response	COMMENT	RESPONSE
BLM	Ft. Piute & Piute Springs p 94-95	Combined Springs are on BLM, Ft. is on private.	Pg. 94-95 Change in Text - Fort Piute & Piute Springs (Consolidated)
BLM	Pisgah Crater p 95	Private	Pg. 95 Change in Text - Pisgah Craters
BLM	Randsburg Area p 95	Geothermal Values	Pg. 95 Change in Text - Randsburg Area
BLM	Trona Pinnacles p 96	Geothermal Values	Pg. 96 Change in Text - Trona Pinnacles
BLM	Black Mtn.-Scenic Area p 100	Not BLM	pg. 100 Change in Text - Black Mt. Scenic Area
BLM	Santa Rosa Mtns. p 100	Add BLM	pg. 100 Change in Text - Santa Rosa Mtns.
BLM	St. San Jacinto State Park p 100	Not BLM	pg. 100 Change in Text - Mt. San Jacinto State Park
BLM	Conflicts due to fluid nature of BLM planning	e.g. Santa Rosa Mtns, Anza Borrego Desert State Park etc.	Change in Text on BLM planning - Federal Govern. programs.
Richard Spotts	Montebello Oil extraction operation	Add this 1,000 acre open space area to the list	Change in Text Montebello Oil fields pg. 105
Richard Spotts	Sycamore Canyon p 99	It doesn't appear on map	Put Sycamore Canyon on Map
Richard Spotts	Millard Canyon	In Pasadena/Altadena area, not on our list	Area included within the ANF front country zone
Richard Spotts ∞ ∞	Rio Hondo/San Gabriel Riv. p 105	Mention "New Lakes" in the Whittier Narrows Nature Center	Change in Text - Whittier Narrows

Revision of the Areas of Regional Significance & Concern

Page 6

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Area, Concern Action & Response	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Richard Spotts	Military Lands p 95	Do these lands qualify under the Wilderness Act? And if so are there any specific proposals at this time?	If areas are released from Military use - it is possible they could qualify for a proposed Wilderness or Natural area designation. No specific proposals at this time.
Richard Spotts	Brea & Tonner Canyons p 104	Add Carbon Canyon under Chino Hills	Change in Text - Chino Hills
Richard Spotts	Calleguas Creek p 113	A long stretch has been recently bulldozed	No change necessary in plan
Sierra Club Ageles Chapter	San Jose Hills	Bonelli Park South through Cal Poly and Mt San Antonio College and private lands in Walnut, the Co. and West Covina to Little Puente Hill in Indio and La Puente	Change in Text - Walnut Creek and San Jose Hills
Los Angeles City Planning	Airport Dunes, Bixby Slough, Big Tujunga Crk., others in city, LA Harbor, Hansen Dam, Baldwin Hills Recreation	Support designation	No Changes necessary
Los Angeles City Planning	Van Norman, Encino Franklin Stone Canyon Reservoirs	Balance public access with potable water. Change wording.	Changes made
Los Angeles City Planning	Sta. Monica Mtns.	Without an acquisition plan, property owners have <u>some</u> right to develop.	Changes made
Los Angeles City Planning	Santa Ynez & Temescal Cyns. Santa Susana Mtns. Bouquet Canyon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - City and not County is responsible - City is responsible - County is responsible not city. 	Changes made. LA City is responsible for Bouquet Canyon Reservoir

COS Comments (Continued)

Map Revisions

Page 1

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Area Map Legend / Map	COMMENT	RESPONSE
San Bernardino County	Map J	Enlarge scale as present scale is too small to determine actual county impact.	Change of scale not practical in published report.
Orange County Planning	Map J	Culver Corridor is misrepresented in scale.	Change made on Map
Orange County Planning	Map J	Laguna Greenbelt-portray the fact that it contains ½ of San Joaquin Hills and Wood Canyon, Laguna Lakes, and Laguna Canyon.	Change made on Map
Orange County Planning	Map J	Niguel Lake incorrectly located.	Change made on Map
Orange County Planning	Map J	Pelican Hills should be located in the San Joaquin Hills.	Change made on Map
Orange County Planning	Map J	So. Laguna Hills is incorrectly located.	Change made on Map
Orange County Planning	Map J	Starr Ranch wildlife Sanctuary incorrect scale & location	Change made on Map
Orange County Planning	Map J	El Modena Hills too extensive.	Change made on Map
Orange County Planning	Map J	San Joaquin Hills too small	Change made on Map
Orange County Planning	Map D	Silverado Canyon/Irvine Lake has sand & gravel	Change made on Map
Orange County Planning	Map D	Delete coal & gold in Orange County.	Change made on Map
City of Palm Desert	Base Maps	Change Palm Village to Palm Desert	Can't change Base Map without damage to whole map
City of Palm Desert	Map A	Delete U-shaped area designated as Potential Prime Agricultural as General Plan calls for potential park and residential.	Change made on Map
City of Palm Desert	Map B	Desert Slender Salamander's habitat is a small canyon east of the location shown on Map B	Scale of Map is too small to make meaningful change
City of Palm Desert	Map C	Incorrect vegetation types	Scale of Map is too small to make meaningful change Change Title to: Desert - Varied

Map Revisions

Page 2

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Area Map Legend/ Map	COMMENT	RESPONSE
SCAG Land Use Subcommittee	Map H	Edwards AFB Boundary incorrect	Map corrected
SCAG Land Use Subcommittee	Map H	Urban area in LA-Ventura County Corridor (Thousand Oaks) should be thinned out	Use the urban area shown on Map I
SCAG Land Use Subcommittee	Map I	Shade the urban	Map corrected
SCAG Land Use Subcommittee	Map A	Prime Agricultural Lands - clarify definition, water etc. do not lock-up land.	Text change
SCAG Land Use Subcommittee	Map J	Add Coyote Hills to map and text	Map and text corrected.
San Bernardino County Parks	Map J	Add Morongo Wildlife Area	Can't locate
City of Barstow	Map A	Prime and potential prime agricultural land designations are inaccurate as non-existent in Barstow area and limited water in Mojave Desert area.	Map change made. Refer to change in Text definition
City of Indio	Map A & I	Show area North of freeway as agricultural - Map A Improve readability by enlarging the scale West of Highway 111 conflict as Open Space 1995 shows urban, but Soils shows prime agricultural - Maps I & A Define in the text designations shown on maps.	Maps and legends changed
City of Palm Springs	Map H	Delineate Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians Reservations on map.	Map scale makes it difficult to show land holdings
City of Glendale	Map B	Pacific Flyway is mentioned on p. 57 of text, but not shown on map.	Pacific Flyway a broad band which is not mappable on the scale of our map.
City of Glendale	Map H	There are no regional parks in LA Basin on map despite reference on p. 71	Map scale makes it difficult to show all Regional Park developments. Refer to CIP.

COS Comments (Continued)

Map Revisions

Page 3

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Area Map Legend / Map	COMMENT	RESPONSE
City of Glendale	Map I	Outdoor Recreation - shown REC on key but OR on map Designated OR areas bear poor relationship to actual areas	Map Legend will be changed to show Outdoor Recreation. Areas checked for proper location.
City of Culver City	Map I	Outdoor Recreation - shown REC on key but OR on Map	Map Legend will be changed to show Outdoor Recreation.
Comprehensive Planning Technical Committee	Map I	Check Urbanizing in Riverside County	Check map H - urban areas should be same as Map I
San Bernardino County Planning	Map H	"Urbanizing" implies forecasting, suggestions (1) clearly label the map "Existing Land Use-1976" Change "Urban & Urbanizing" to indicate the population per acre. Seperate "Open, Agricultural and Vacant" to "Open & Vacant" and "Partially Urbanizing & Agricultural Lands"	Map changes in titles made - changes in map boundaries of Agricultural and Urban
San Bernardino County Planning	Map H	Scale; info or management map, if info change to "A Composite of Existing Natural Conditions - '76"	Map changes in titles made
Margaret Wright	Map I	In E. Highlands citrus growing is economically infeasible. Also San Bernardino County General Plan shows residential. Adds Greenspot area in Mentone and San Bernardino	Map change made.
Dept. of Fish & Game	Map B Stephen's Kangaroo Rat	Expand range from Riverside South to Lake Mathews, Estelle Mountain, Lake Elsinore, Ross Lake & San Luis Rey on the West side and from San Jacinto to South to Idyllwild, Sage, Vail Lake, Lancaster Mountain and San Luis Rey on the East side.	No map change. Distribution very spotty. Our information restricts range to smaller area.
BLM	Map B	Various habitat changes	Map B Habitats changed
BLM	Map A	Various geothermal changes	Map A Add Geothermal areas as shown
BLM	Map D	Footnote the fact that common sand and gravel are located throughout the desert in Eastern Riverside, San Bernardino and Imperial Counties.	Footnote to map concerning Sand & Gravel deposits

Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Area, Concern Action & Response	COMMENTS	RESPONSE
City of Glendale	Maps	Improve detail (examples p 67 & 71)	Many maps deleted in general shortening of text. Hope remaining ones reproduce better. Good version of some also in transportation EIR - more clear than Xeroxed drafts.
City of Glendale	Population by Racial/Ethnic Groups p 83	Confusing, figures aren't in total agreement	Section deleted
City of Glendale	P 86	Expand list of cultural sites (see letter for exmps)	deleted section
Comprehensive Planning Technical Committee (CPTC)	Alternatives & Thomas Decision	Wait for EIR review	
LA Regional Planning	Misc.	a. Clearly set forth a project description section b. Add a mitigating measures section c. Deemphasize environmental setting section d. Quantify and provide rationale for the conclusion e. For each policy evaluate impacts individually and cumulatively	a. Made changes b. Suggested mitigating measures have been added c. Has been changed d. Initial study has been attached e. Not organized that way, but impacts have been discussed more fully.



Name of Agency Individual or Organization	Area, Concern Action & Response	COMMENT	RESPONSE
San Bernardino County Planning	General	a. Respond directly to the 7 points of CEQA b. Discuss alternatives and their impacts pp 118-19	a. Correction made, Note new organization and text b. See new text on alternatives
ARB	General	Inadequate in its analysis of potential impacts of policies on future air quality	Has been expanded
State Dept. of Fish & Game	p 99, 100, 102	Bighorn should be one word	Change made
BLM BLM	Alternatives General	2 aren't very definitive need on in depth examination of the environment impacts of plan implementation	Extensive changes have been made
CEED	General - EIR doesn't address these issues as social and economic costs and who will pay in what form	"Implementation of the plan will also greatly affect the young & old on fixed incomes and moderate income families in search of shelter. Higher property taxes will harm almost everyone and less development will result in greater unemployment.	No Change made because: 1. Is not a significant environmental Impact under the 1 2. Sufficient land for development is shown 3. Will help hold cost of sprawl down 4. More economic analysis is being done of a special study next year. 5. Provide Impetus to improve older housing stocks
Los Angeles City Engineering	General	Suggested new organization	No Change. EIR has been redone with our own format revised CEQA and needs of report. Outline helped organize better.

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